





## Two Senators Accuse U.S. Officers

## Cover-Up of Alleged Massacre Charged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—Two U.S. senators have charged American officers in Vietnam with deliberately covering up the alleged massacre at My Lai. The ultimate death count may be as high as 700, they said.

The senators, members of the Armed Services Committee, made the charges after Army Secretary Stanley R. Resor gave committees of both Houses the most definitive official account to date of the March, 1968, incident.

Sen. Richard S. Schweiker, R., Pa., said after the closed-door session that he is convinced there was a "premeditated cover-up of

this incident." He added, however, that he thought the cover-up "doesn't go to the ultimate top leadership in Vietnam." But it does go "fairly high up in the chain of command in the field structure," he said.

Sen. Stephen Young, D., Ohio, said officers in Vietnam told men of the 11th Infantry Brigade who were in the My Lai area not to write to their congressmen. Officers "whitewashed it," he said, but "murder on such a huge scale, 300 to 700 civilians, cannot be whitewashed."

Secretary Resor said the Army is still investigating "the extent to

which the members of Company C were acting on orders from their company commander or higher headquarters when they destroyed My Lai's buildings and fired upon its unresisting inhabitants."

The secretary said the question of orders is one of the "critical issues" remaining to be resolved. He said it may be several months before all the allegations in the incident are evaluated. Seven Army investigators are at work in the probe both in Vietnam and the United States and 75 witnesses have been interviewed, including 28 still in the Army, he said.

Lt. Gen. William R. Peers is seeking to determine "the adequacy of both the original investigation and its subsequent review," Mr. Resor said.

One officer, 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., has been charged with premeditated murder in the case. Staff Sgt. David Mitchell has been charged with assault with intent to kill and "others are at least 24 former members of Company C, nine of whom are still on active duty, who must be deemed subject to the continuing criminal investigation."

The secretary said the original investigation, right after the March, 1968, incident, ended when the brigade commander (Col. Oren K. Henderson) concluded that approximately 20 noncombatants had been inadvertently killed by preparatory fire and in cross-fire between friendly and enemy forces.

He thought that reports of unnecessary killing of civilians were merely another instance of a common Viet Cong propaganda practice and were "groundless"—a view apparently shared by the Vietnamese district chief.

This finding went to the commander of the parent American Division, but the matter was not brought to the attention of Saigon headquarters or the Department of the Army, the secretary said.

His testimony said that "the first suggestion that something extraordinary had taken place at My Lai reached the Department of the Army in early April, 1969, in the form of a letter to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and five congressmen. It came from a former GI, Ronald Ridenhour, who alleged that the troops at My Lai had been given the mission of destroying it "and all its inhabitants."

This led to the Army probe of the case, which was launched on April 23 and turned over on Aug. 4 to the Provost Marshal General. In the same month, the Army received copies of slides taken at My Lai by ex-GI Ronald Ridenhour, a combat photographer, which were shown to the committee members at yesterday's sessions, producing reactions of shock and disgust.

## Calley Will Deny Crime Took Place

## Defense Will Term Deaths Inadvertent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP)—One of the civilian attorneys for 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. said yesterday that the defense would argue that no crime was committed during the alleged "Pinkville" massacre, for which the Army has charged the lieutenant with the murder of 109 Vietnamese civilians.

The attorneys will say Lt. Calley, 26, was merely leading the clearing of the My Lai 4 hamlet in Quang Ngai Province in March, 1968, and that the actions regrettably resulted in civilian deaths.

Robert Reeder, 36, an associate of Lt. Calley's chief counsel, George Latimer of Salt Lake City, said in a telephone interview from Utah that the defense would try to get the case dropped through the pressure of public opinion.

Mr. Reeder suggested that it was public opinion that got the Army to drop the case against the Green Berets, in which Mr. Latimer also served as a defense attorney.

Mr. Reeder complained about the publicity surrounding the case, saying that the officers who will try the case are as open to influence through what they see in the press as is a jury.

He said the defense has "several statements" about the Pinkville incident, but he indicated that they are not all necessarily favorable to Lt. Calley. He discounted press reports that the defense has as many as 100 pro-Calley statements.

The Army is planning to court-martial Lt. Calley at Fort Benning, Ga., where he is now stationed.

## Saigon Launches Crackdown on Black Market

SAIGON, Nov. 27 (AP)—South Vietnamese national police, accompanied by American military police and customs agents, today launched a ten-day crackdown on Saigon's flourishing black market.

Informed sources said the surprise drive, ordered by President Nguyen Van Thieu, was in response to the recent disclosures in a U.S. Senate inquiry concerning black-market activities here.

The sources said the campaign was directed against illegal money changers—around whom the recent Senate testimony has focused—as well as vendors of goods bought in American post exchanges or stolen from warehouses.

There was no immediate information on whether any arrests had been made in the series of raids beginning at 6 a.m. today.



THANKSGIVING FAST—Members of the 71st Evacuation Hospital fasting yesterday to protest the Vietnam war. From left: Lt. Sharon Stanley, whose father is commander of the Green Berets' Special Warfare School, at Ft. Bragg, N.C.; Capt. Donald Van Nieuwen and Spec. 4 Stephen Streaper, one of the fast organizers.

## Some GIs in Vietnam Fast on Thanksgiving

PLEIKU, South Vietnam, Nov. 27 (AP)—More than 100 American soldiers serving at a field evacuation hospital here boycotted Thanksgiving dinner today in a quiet, 24-hour fast designed as a protest against U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

There were no demonstrations in accordance with military regulations. The fasting soldiers spent the midday dinner hour as well as breakfast and supper time at their posts or in their barracks. Tables in the mess hall were occupied by 224 officers, patients and guests. The commander said no action would be taken against those who fasted.

Similar fasts on a smaller

scale were reported in several scattered units. Except for troops in the field who dined on C-rations, the rest of the 494,400 U.S. soldiers in South Vietnam enjoyed a traditional holiday dinner of turkey, corn, beef stuffing, cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes and pumpkin pie.

The fast at this sprawling American base which is in the central highlands halfway between Saigon and the Demilitarized Zone was the most notable anti-war activity by GIs since a handful of soldiers donned black armbands during the Moratorium demonstration Oct. 15.

Out of the 141 soldiers of lower than Spec. 4 rank serving with the 71st Medical Detachment, 44th Medical

Group, only eight appeared for dinner at the mess hall, which was decorated with grape paper streamers and a large red "Happy Thanksgiving" sign.

Some of the 15 men serving in the kitchen also fasted, as did several noncommissioned officers, at least one officer and several nurses.

The demands of guard duty and medical evacuation missions made it impossible to determine the exact number of those absent from the mess hall out of conviction. But mess personnel reported that 530 midday meals were served last Thursday while today only 377 post personnel and guests were served. They added that the Thanksgiving meal is usually well attended.

## War-Crime Tribunal Is Considered

(Continued from Page 1)

ing death or seriously endangering the health of a prisoner of war in its custody."

Authorities contend that the alleged Vietnamese victims could fall within one category or the other for purposes of prosecution.

The Supreme Court ruled out court-martial for former servicemen in 1955, setting free a discharged Air Force sergeant who had been arrested at his civilian job and transported to Korea to face a murder charge of which two fellow servicemen still in uniform, stood convicted. That decision was cited with approval by the high court only last June.

Another Supreme Court precedent is cited to support the military-tribunal proposal. That is the unanimous 1942 ruling that upheld the secret military trial of eight Nazi saboteurs by a commission created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The men were convicted and executed the same year.

The 1942 tribunal was composed entirely of generals, but civilians also could be named to a commission.

In the 1955 case, Justice Hugo L. Black wrote for a 5-to-3 majority that the constitutional power of Congress to make rules for the military was to conflict with the right of civilians to be tried with the safeguards, including a jury of "plain people" rather than military men, of a civilian court.

Justice Black noted that 3 million persons had become veterans since the start of the Korean war. He added, "It is impossible to think that the discipline of the Army is being to be disrupted, its morale impaired, or its orderly processes disturbed by giving ex-servicemen the benefit of a civilian court trial when they are actually civilians."

The Supreme Court further trimmed the scope of court-martial last June when it ruled that only civilian courts could try a man for an off-base, off-duty and non-service-connected crime.

Military authorities said that any defense based solely on "just soldiers' claim that he was just obeying orders from a superior is not likely to succeed, though such a claim could affect the weight of the punishment if the man is convicted."

## Hanoi Gave Him List

## U.S. Pacifist Releases Names Of 59 POWs Held by Hanoi

(Continued from Page 1)

with the North Vietnamese representatives. He said yesterday that he had conferred with Xuan Oanh by telephone and through a personal emissary in recent days.

Mr. Dellinger declined to identify the person now being held for Hanoi, but he said the names of more POWs would be released.

The emissary, he said, also will work out details for bringing family members to the United States.

The anti-war leader, a veteran pacifist, said he had held the list for a "short time" before releasing it yesterday, hoping for a while that their families could be notified privately. Because the list did not include home addresses, he said, it would have taken several weeks to locate the families.

"We decided that since it is good news anyway, we would release the names in the press," he added. "We have assurances that there will be more names released," he said, but he did not know how many or when.

Mr. Dellinger and other associates in the peace movement intend to set up an office and a staff in New York to handle details when more prisoners' names are released and to distribute mail from them.

Mr. Dellinger said the names had not been turned over to the Department of Defense because North Vietnam insists the U.S. government had broken promises in the past when several prisoners were released. He said the American military had, among other things, used military transport, contrary to North Vietnam's wishes.

Washington Aide Critical

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—A top Pentagon official last night criticized anti-war leaders for withholding for several days the list of 59 POWs.

Daniel A. Benkin, assistant U.S. secretary of defense for public affairs, said that if they were interested in finding the next of kin they only had to put in a request to the Pentagon to get rapid action. He added:

"I deplore that the names were withheld and the relatives of the men kept waiting."

Whatever Mr. Benkin's position, the delay between his statement and the release of the list was not a surprise. The Pentagon has been slow to release names of prisoners held by North Vietnam since the war began.

Last Thursday, according to News Deutschland, he delivered a "fundamental analysis" of the construction of the coalition government under the leadership of the Social Democratic party in Bonn, the policies and the attitude of the German Democratic Republic to it.

Mr. Benkin was mentioned in the French press but the list has not been widely known. The implication in the Communist press was that Mr. Benkin wanted to give a good hint of his deep concern to his East European allies.

German Communist sources said such delegations had only been sent in the past in times of emergency.

## Red Bloc Meeting on Bonn Reportedly Set for Tuesday

(Continued from Page 1)

The warning was ignored by his most powerful allies—the Soviet Union and England, both of which accepted West German notes of offering bilateral talks on reconciliation of forces agreements in the last two weeks.

Learning that the Soviet leadership was contemplating the high-level Warsaw Pact conference on West Germany in Moscow, Mr. Benkin scheduled a meeting of his party's central committee in advance for today and tomorrow in East Berlin, the sources said.

However, the meeting apparently has been postponed indefinitely.

## Wilson Agrees to Debate In Commons on Massacre

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The government agreed today to a House of Commons debate on Vietnam.

Plans were announced in the House for a two-day foreign affairs debate on Dec. 8 and 9. The main subjects to be covered are Vietnam and the Nigeria-Biafra war. The two may be divided into separate days for discussion.

The Vietnam debate will take place against the background of sharp British concern over the allegations of a massacre by American soldiers at Song My village. Since the story broke ten days ago, interest has run high here.

The early date meets demands from within the Labor party for a chance to express views on the massacre charges before Prime Minister Harold Wilson goes to Washington. He is scheduled to meet President Nixon there on Jan. 27 and 28.

Official American action to investigate the charges and punish

any guilty men, now that it has finally been taken, will make Mr. Wilson's position in the debate less difficult. The failure of high Nixon administration officials to speak out had worried and embarrassed the Labor government.

The prime minister is expected to speak in the debate. He will certainly resist left-wing calls for an end to official British support of American policy in Vietnam, but he is likely to emphasize support for the withdrawal effort of Mr. Nixon's present policy.

Opposition here, while still horrified by the stories of the killing of women and children in Song My, has also begun to be disturbed at the way those stories are being detailed on American television. Press or broadcast comment on pending criminal cases is strictly forbidden in Britain. A television broadcaster who interviewed a prospective witness in a murder case already begun would be in danger of a substantial jail term for contempt of court.

## Minh Der He Propo Referend

## But Says Popu Must Be Cons

PARIS, Nov. 27 (AP)—Duong Van Minh, 67, was quoted here yesterday as saying he had never intended the people of South Vietnam to pick a new government in any other form of popular election.

In an interview with Nivolon, Saigon correspondent, the former chief of state said as saying that his position in the subject either "misinterpreted or

pretext." The general was also saying that popular elections were indeed intended, "the people are the on the country, but that is the government" to choose appropriate form of government.

Gen. Minh gave equal weight to the idea of a "constitutional" South Vietnam, which would replace the Tri-Service. But it would be a coalition between the Republic and those of the Viet (Provisional) Revolution.

The latter has for such a coalition. Gen. Minh referred to force idea as first a Gen. Tran Van Do is and took pains to disclaim any intention to displace the existing government.

He said he was not a lot of opinion among South Vietnamese, although certain points.

On the other hand, the FRG call for a saying, "I am not for it. This was balanced by critical of the present government to which, in nation is indifferent."

Questioned about Gen. Minh vigorously he intended creating, to any political party, movement. But when a president in the 1970s would be as reply.

"All that is quite until then..."

## Thanks For List POW Mo

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (AP)—The publication of U.S. servicemen held North Vietnam made Thanksgiving well served, said the mother of a missing son.

Mr. Benkin, assistant U.S. secretary of defense for public affairs, said that if they were interested in finding the next of kin they only had to put in a request to the Pentagon to get rapid action. He added:

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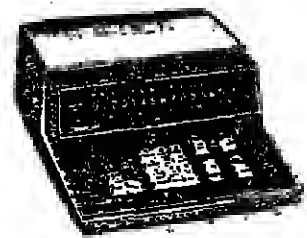
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SPECIAL DELIVERY—A box containing lunar soil samples brought back by the Apollo-12 astronauts is put into a vacuum chamber at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory at Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center.

### Rejecting Advice of Rogers

## Mitchell Bars Belgian Marxist From One-Week Visit to U.S.

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Rejecting the advice of Secretary of State William P. Rogers, Attorney General John N. Mitchell acted yesterday to bar a controversial Belgian Marxist from visiting the United States.

The Justice Department refused to take the legal steps required under the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act to admit Ernest Mandel, editor of the weekly journal "La Gauche," for a one-week lecture tour scheduled next week.

State Department officials made the decision known after the attorney general's opinion had been conveyed to them in writing.

They took the unusual step of disavowing the secretary of state from the decision, stating that the department had recommended that Mr. Mandel be allowed to make his scheduled visit. They further indicated that an effort might be made to reverse the decision, though this could presumably not be done in time for Mr. Mandel's first scheduled appearance in New York's Town Hall Saturday.

Justice Department spokesmen declined to comment on the case, referring all inquiries to the State Department.

Mr. Mandel visited the United States twice before, in 1962 and 1968, under special visas authorized by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Reliable sources said that earlier this month, when his present application was made, State Department officials reviewed his case and, with the specific endorsement of Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson and

## Many Brave Hearts Are A'Sweepin' The Deep for a Super Snootful

LONDON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—An "alert all shipping—hazard" warning from Britain's Royal Navy sent merchant ships, minesweepers and fishing boats churning across the North Sea in the "great whisky hunt" today.

The "hazard" bobbing somewhere in the North Sea's stormy waters was a 20-ton cylinder—holding 4,000 gallons of whisky, naval spokesmen said.

The container washed from the deck of a German tanker yesterday and was last reported to have been sighted about four miles off the Scottish coast at St. Abbs Head, the spokesman reported.

"All shipping has been asked to keep an eye open for it," a naval spokesman said. The Royal Navy, whose traditional ration includes rum for sailors and "spirits" for officers at sea, "will be keeping an extra eye open of course," he added.

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## NASA Promotes Christopher Kraft

HOUSTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration yesterday promoted Christopher C. Kraft, flight operations director on every American man-in-space mission, to second in command of the Manned Spacecraft Center.

In a move intended to improve the space program's contribution to science, space center director Dr. Robert R. Gilruth also named Richard S. Johnson to the newly created post of experiments program manager in the Apollo spacecraft program.

The two appointments followed by two days the completion of Apollo-12, the second American moon landing mission and the first moon flight devoted entirely to scientific exploration.

# The Problem of Success

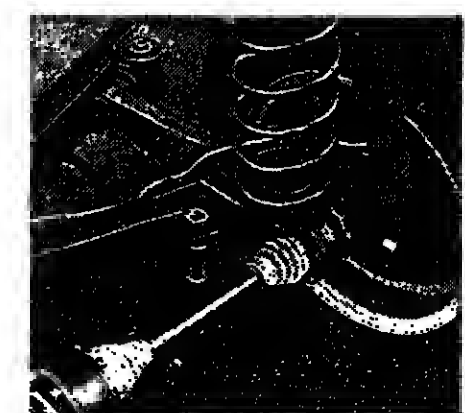
It all started...



...when we went so far as to construct a somewhat better car...



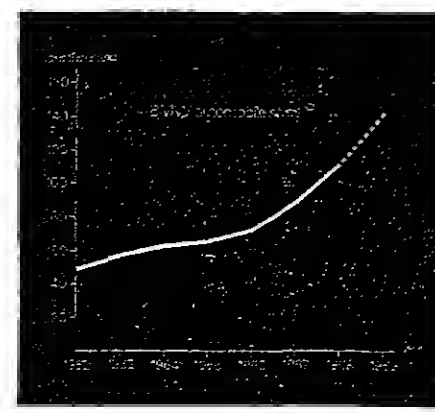
...with a somewhat better engine,



a somewhat better chassis and somewhat better brakes.



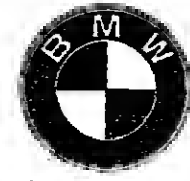
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## Capitol Hill War Foes Return of Major, an Ex-POW

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—A major who has publicly anti-war legislators and others has come under fire on Capitol Hill.

Stephen Young, D. Ohio, Charles Wilson, D. Calif., and William Ryan, D. N.Y., have charged Major James N. H. breaching the military's insulation from politics. Other congressmen have complained to Rep. Menzies D. S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee about Maj. Rowe's conduct. At the same time, some legislators on Maj. Rowe has filmed his own anti-war activities. They include Reps. Edgar, N.Y., N.M., Samuel Stratton, N.Y., and William Dickinson, Ala.

as reported on Sunday that Rowe, who was a captive for years in Vietnam, has been a radio and television interviewer with hawkish congressmen. Sen. George McGovern, D., has degraded the anti-war march in Washington. The has also said that the re- of other anti-war senators in the Washington Post other publications were used to break down American prisoners.

bluntest assault on Maj. Rowe came yesterday from Sen. He said the major's activities were a manifestation of "serious erosion taking place... constitutional balance that the military under civilian and direction. Every effort be made to counteract the of the generals and advisors who strive to override the is of their civilian superiors to encourage their subordinates to viciously attack members Congress."

Major Called 'Puppet' Young called Maj. Rowe a "puppet" of the Pentagon propaganda and asserted that the "unmitigated effrontery" of "Governor, a decorated World War II pilot, Wilson, a member of the Armed Services Committee, members of the Democratic Group, a liberal House that "the intrusion of the into politics portends a dangerous day ahead."

"This intrusion comes at when the administration stifles dissent as well as to and isolate individuals who disagree with the President-Vietnam policy."

Wilson also complained to William Westmoreland, the chief of Staff, who is said

## Students Own Grades irks Turmoil

FRANCISCO, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Student unrest has again at San Francisco College—this time over

over who may be firing his pupils choose examination marks. Students—who nearly all themselves "A"—are dening that William Carr is allowed to retain st as an international teacher. About 100 of students marched on the president's office lay in his support.

teacher, who took part acuity strike during visitors at the college last procedure because "I t go back to the old itarian system of teaching judging students."

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## Apollo-12 Crew To Be Marshals For Rose Bowl

PASADENA, Nov. 21 (UPI).—America's Apollo-12 astronauts, Charles Conrad, Richard F. Gordon and Alan L. Bean, will be marshals of the 81st Tournament of Roses parade, it was learned yesterday.

The annual flower pageant precedes the Rose Bowl football game and is seen by as many as two million street-side watchers and a nationwide television audience.

Tournament president Lewis Edward confirmed that there had been "communication" with officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. He said a formal announcement of the parade marshals would be made Dec. 5.

## Study Begins On Apollo-12 Moon Rocks

HOUSTON, Nov. 21 (AP).—A geologic treasure chest filled with moon rocks by the Apollo-12 astronauts was opened yesterday at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory.

The box contained two bags of rock and dust and a core-tube sample. The other box of rocks will be opened tomorrow.

The scientists were surprised by the size of the rocks. They were larger than those brought back by Apollo-11 astronauts. One sample "is the largest crystalline rock that we've seen so far—we're rather excited," a scientist said.

The crystalline rock, said Dr. Dan Anderson, laboratory curator, was apparently a molten lump which hardened and was sprinkled with "small crystals."

Crystalline rocks are thought to be caused by the impact of meteorites which force surface material to melt. Several small crystals were found in the Apollo-11 samples. Officials said the large crystalline rock was about 45 inches long, thin and weighed between three and four pounds.

Meanwhile, aboard the recovery ship USS Hornet, the quarantined astronaut, Navy Capt. Charles Conrad Jr., Richard F. Gordon Jr. and Alan L. Bean, ate a Thanksgiving dinner which included turkey, cranberry sauce and all the trimmings.

## Mitchell Sued for 'Conspiring' To Delay School Integration

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—A suit was filed yesterday in federal court charging that Attorney General John N. Mitchell had "conspired" with local officials to delay school desegregation in the South.

The Washington Research Project, Inc., which describes itself as a private, nonprofit organization to watch the operation of the laws, said its attorneys will seek a declaratory judgment that Mr. Mitchell is acting illegally in failing to demand faster desegregation action in 16 school districts in seven Southern states.

The suit charges that the attorney general and other Justice Department officials have "conspired" with local school officials and other federal and state officials "to deprive Negro school children in the South of their constitutional rights."

Richard B. Sobel, a Washington attorney, said he and ten other lawyers represent parents of 149 Negro children in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

The school children involved in the suit live in Akron, Newbern and Marion, Ala.; Cordele and Eastman, Ga.; Delhi, Lake Pro-

## Nixons Share Holiday Dinner With 200 Elderly Persons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (UPI).—President and Mrs. Nixon shared Thanksgiving turkey at the White House with about 200 elderly persons today, asking them to join the presidential family "to reinforce the spirit of our first settlers who valued freedom above all else."

After the dinner, which was carried on television and lasted until mid-afternoon, Mr. Nixon and the First Lady boarded Air Force One at suburban Andrews Air Force Base and departed for their Key Biscayne, Fla. home, where they were expected to remain until Sunday.

It was the first time in memory that a First Family had gathered together residents of homes for the aged and ailing in the Washington area, who might have no families with whom to spend the holidays.

The guests, taken to the executive mansion in military buses from 18 homes, were seated at flower-decked round tables in the State Dining Room and the East Room.

## Prisoners Set Fatal Fire

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 21 (UPI).—Four prisoners at the general penitentiary in Spanish Town died in a fire set in a cell block yesterday to cover an escape attempt. Eight other inmates were hospitalized with burns. The attempted breakout failed.

## DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Suzanne EUGENE KORUNA, died at 71, in Saint Petersburg, Florida, U.S.A. On behalf of her nephew and his family,  
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# Big-4 Talks on Middle East Are Expected to Resume Soon

By Robert H. Estabrook

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI).—Foreign diplomats concerned with Middle East peace negotiations said yesterday that they have been given the impression that the United States will yield to pressure for resumption of Big-

Four talks but will exclude matters relating to Egypt. Discussions among the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France probably will begin next week in New York, the diplomats said. So far the United States has delayed a new four-power move pending a Soviet response in bilateral talks to a new American formulation submitted Oct. 23.

## 6 Iraqis Get Death as Spies For the CIA

BEIRUT, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Six prominent Iraqis, including possibly one Jew, have been sentenced to death for spying for the United States, well-informed Iraqi sources announced today.

Seven men were jailed for terms from life to three years.

In a separate case, one of the Arab world's outstanding statesmen, ex-Iraqi Premier Abdel Rahman al-Bazzaz, was sentenced to 15 years in prison on a conspiracy charge, the sources said.

There was no indication whether sentence had been carried out on the condemned men.

News of the sentences was revealed today in the Beirut weekly As-Sayyid, which is regarded as the Iraqi regime's official outlet in Lebanon.

If the death sentences are confirmed, they will bring to 60 the number of persons executed this year on charges of spying for Israel and the United States.

The six condemned men were found guilty of spying for a network of the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), allegedly sponsored by an Iraqi businessman, Lutfi al-Obeidi. Mr. al-Obeidi has fled the country.

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SILENT TRIO—The three Arab terrorists sitting silently in the Winterthur snuff-room yesterday. From left: Tawfik Ibrahim Youssef, Amena Dahbor and Abu el-Heiga.

### Arabs Refuse to Testify

## Swiss Trial Begins in El Al Jet Attack

WINTERTHUR, Switzerland, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The first trial in Europe of Arab commandos got under way today, but immediately ran into trouble when the three Arabs, charged with willful murder, refused to talk.

Presiding Judge Hans Gut tried all day to coax the Arab defendants into telling the court their background or their motives for sub-machine-gunning an El Al airliner at Zurich's Kloten Airport last Feb. 18.

But after uttering one defiant sentence each in the morning session, the Arabs remained silent. Each time the judge addressed them, the defendants jumped to their feet, then sat down again without replying.

Facing trial for willful murder of Israeli tourist pilot Yoram Peres during the attack of the Tel Aviv-bound airliner were Abu el-Heiga, 23, a Palestinian refugee, Jerusalem-born Tawfik Ibrahim Youssef, 34, and Palestinian refugee schoolmistress Amena Dahbor, 23. If found guilty they could be sentenced to five to 20 years in jail.

Extenuating Circumstances

Also on trial for shooting dead one of the four Arabs who attacked the plane was Israeli security agent Mordechai Rachamim, 23. In his case "extenuating circumstances of emotional stress" reduced his charge to the equivalent of manslaughter. The four defendants sat behind a bulletproof screen in the courtroom, separated only by one armed Swiss guard.

Mr. Rachamim was not called to testify until just before the court adjourned at 5 p.m.

"When the first bullets hit, it became very quiet on the plane," he said. "A stewardess told everybody to lie down on the floor."

None of the 17 passengers aboard the airliner was hit by the 100 bullets the terrorists fired. But five of the 12 crew members were wounded and Mr. Peres died later in hospital.

Mr. Rachamim will continue his testimony when the court reconvenes tomorrow morning.

During his persistent attempts to get the Arabs to talk, Judge Gut asked them if they personally brought the arms and explosives used in the attack into Switzerland.

Diplomatic Baggage?

"Or was the entire arsenal (four grenades, bomb-making kits, two automatic rifles and ammunition) brought in the baggage of an Arab diplomat?" he asked.

The judge said the Swiss federal prosecutor told him this morning "that this possibility was hinted at by the Swiss Foreign Ministry."

But the Arabs remained silent.

In accordance with Swiss trial procedure, none of the defendants had to plead innocent or guilty at the opening of the trial. But the lawyers said all four, the three Arabs and Mr. Rachamim, pleaded innocent at the time they were charged, immediately after the attack.

In their statements to police after the raid, the Arabs extended apologies to the Swiss government for their actions on Swiss territory. They also said that they were in-

structed by their commando leader in Jordan not to endanger any civilians.

"Don't you regard the personnel of the El Al airplane as civilians?" the judge asked, but he received no response.

The three Arabs claim membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Prior to his interrogation of the Arabs, Judge Gut announced that the court had rejected a plea to hold separate trials for the three Arabs and the Israeli security guard. The request came from a lawyer representing the widow of

the fourth Arab commando, Abdel Mehsen, who was killed in the raid.

It is for Mehsen's manslaughter that the young Israeli could get from one to five years in prison if convicted. Mr. Rachamim allegedly ran from the plane, firing his 22-caliber pistol and killed Mehsen.

Security remained tight all day. Police made a thorough check and search of all journalists entering the courtroom. They also continued to snap pictures of the reporters as they entered. No members of the public were admitted.



Israeli guard Mordechai Rachamim entering court.

## Athens El Al Office Blasted By Grenade, 14 Are Wounded

(Continued from Page 1)

prosecutor for further investigation, judicial sources said here. Chief Public Prosecutor Constantine Christopoulos assigned an investigating magistrate, Constantine Pafoutis, to open an official investigation and formulate charges against the two Jordanians.

The police ordered an extensive search for three more Jordanians, who arrived with the two arrested men, informed sources said.

Eban Blames Arab Regimes  
JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Abba

Eban said tonight he held the Arab governments directly responsible for the grenade attack on the El Al office in Athens.

Interviewed on the radio, Mr. Eban said the Arab governments had spawned a world epidemic of violence aimed at killing Jews and destroying the state of Israel.

Foreign countries on whose territory such acts are committed must recognize them as violations of their sovereignty, he asserted.

"The terrorist organizations are not private groups but sent into action by governments with whom the countries affected have diplomatic relations," he said.

Asked whether Israel would complain to the United Nations Security Council on the incident, he replied that Syria "the robber, the pioneer of terrorism" would in a few weeks' time be a member of the council.

"This, of course, influences the image of the Security Council in Israel eyes," Mr. Eban said. But he added that no decision had been made on whether or not to approach the Security Council while Syria is a member.

Arab Group Claims Attack

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—The Amman-based Popular Struggle Front tonight claimed responsibility for today's attack on the El Al offices in Athens.

This is the first time an operation by the Front outside Israeli-occupied Arab areas has been announced.

Set up after the June, 1967, war, the Front had been working with the Palestine National Liberation Movement but became independent of it in 1968. It joined the Palestinian Armed Struggle Command about two months ago.

A spokesman for the Popular Struggle Front said later that the attack was made after reports had been received that a number of mainly American volunteers for the Israeli Army were at the airport's office.

## U.A.R. Planes Hit Israeli Posts in Sinai

At Least 1 Jet Reported Lost

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Egyptian warplanes raided Israeli positions east of Ismailia and El-Qantara today in the fourth air strike this month, a military spokesman said.

He said the planes flew at very low altitudes to avoid missiles and one of them hit the ground and crashed, killing the pilot. The rest returned safely, he said.

The spokesman said the Egyptian command post, military installations and vehicle concentrations at 1:30 p.m. "Flying at a very low altitude, they hit the targets with great precision, destroying them and setting them ablaze," he said. He did not say how long the raid lasted.

In Tel Aviv, however, an Israeli spokesman said that two Soviet-made Egyptian fighters were shot down. One MIG-21 was seen to fall in Egypt and a Sukhoi-7 was brought down in Israeli-held territory by anti-aircraft fire.

The Egyptian raid came three hours after Israeli Air Force jets blasted Egyptian military objectives in the central and southern sectors of the canal zone. He said all Israeli airplanes returned safely.

Israeli planes again struck at military targets in the canal area at midnight. All planes returned safely, a spokesman in Tel Aviv said.

In Cairo today, an estimated 10,000 people lined the streets to watch the funeral of three Egyptian soldiers killed last week in action against Israel. Some turned the funeral procession into a demonstration calling for revenge against Israel.

The flag-draped coffins of one captain, one lieutenant and one private soldier were carried on military jeeps led by a military band. More than two dozen wreaths, including one from President Gamal Abdel Nasser, were placed on the coffins.

The mourners were mostly youths who chanted "Revenge, revenge," "Send us to Palestine," and "Martyrs are beloved of God."

Clashes in Jordan

AMMAN, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Israeli forces used ground-to-ground rockets, tank and mortar fire in clashes with Jordanian troops in two actions at the extreme ends of the Jordan River cease-fire line today, a military spokesman announced in Amman.

There were no casualties, he said. Meanwhile, it was announced that seven Arab soldiers were killed yesterday in the heavy Israeli air raid.

## Israel Supplies Electric Power To Gaza Strip

JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Israeli authorities announced yesterday that electricity in the occupied Gaza Strip was now being supplied by the Israel Electric Corp.

The move was announced by Israeli military government officials in administrative terms, rather than as a political move. It will be seen by the Arabs as part of Israel's integration of the occupied areas.

The Israelis said hooking the Gaza Strip into Israel's power supply will improve the area's potential as a site for industrial expansion as well as serving present needs adequately.

A military government spokesman said the commander of Gaza and the northern Sinai, Brig. Gen. Menahem Avram, informed Gaza authorities of the decision yesterday.

## French Premier Denounces Red Unionist as Subversive

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas tonight accused the Communist leader of France's largest labor union of leading a subversive action against the republic and warned that the government would not be intimidated.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas, in an angry

## Madrid Denies Rumors of Franco Retiring Soon

MADRID, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Spanish officials moved today to squelch a growing tide of rumors predicting the imminent resignation of Generalissimo Francisco Franco as head of state and his replacement by Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon with the title of king.

Government spokesmen would not comment publicly on the rumors, but this is not unusual, since they are virtually never authorized to comment on Gen. Franco's actions, much less his intentions. Inquiring journalists were issued a statement, however, attributing the "official sources" labeling the rumors as "totally without foundation."

Privately, in the last few days, officials who would normally be in a position to know have gone to great lengths to assure friends that any early retirement by the 77-year-old ruler was out of the question.

Rumors of Gen. Franco's retirement have been circulating for several weeks, but the past few days they have been repeated and attested to by a wide range of usually well-informed sources.

## Austrian Chosen Miss World; U.S. Girl Is Runnerup

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Miss Austria, blond-haired, blue-eyed Eva Steier, was elected Miss World 1967 here tonight.

The 20-year-old model grimed with delight as the decision was announced in London's Albert Hall at the close of the 19th Miss World competition, contested this year by beauty queens from 50 nations.

She received a prize of £2,500 (\$4,000).

Miss U.S.A., Gail Renshaw, a 22-year-old accountant from Arlington, Va., was second.

Miss Germany, Christa Margraf, 23, finished third. She is a blonde blue-eyed sociology student who likes illustrating children's books.

Schoolteacher Pamela Lord of Guyana, 24, was fourth and Miss Venezuela, Marcia Rity Plaza, a dazzling 19-year-old model, was fifth.

## Mirko Basaldella, Artist-Teacher, Dies

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Nov. 27 (AP).—Mirko Basaldella, 59, Italian-born sculptor and Harvard professor, died Monday at his home.

Mr. Basaldella was born in Udine, Italy, studied in several art centers there and came to Harvard several years ago. One of his most noted works is a massive pair of bronze doors at the Ardentine caves in Rome, a memorial to 320 Italian soldiers executed by the Germans in 1944 in a reprisal for the deaths of 32 Germans.

Pastora Fabon Cruz

SEVILLE, Spain, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Pastora Fabon Cruz, regarded as one of the greatest female flamenco exponents of all time, died yesterday in the same quarter of Seville where she was born 79 years ago.

hood following two major electricity strikes in less than a week, said that the strict Francoist millions of men and had been against the interests.

Without naming George the Communist leader of the General Labor Confederation, Mr. Chaban-Delmas said the leader had been openly subversive and had said CGT was working to hit the government.

The prime minister was to remark made by M. several weeks ago when that President Georges F would never last out in year term.

Mr. Seguy defended his Tuesday night on television it was this that decided the minister to go on tonight. The address had scheduled.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas is blame on the CGT and refer to the independent General Labor Confederation which had joined in a strike. The electricity terminated voluntarily unions ahead of time to the cold.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas as Communist leadership in the strike just when if recovery plan was starting "even more rapidly than predicted." He said that tensions between the state, electricity and gas companies unions were set to open and that the strikes had no useful purpose except many factories and essential economy millions of hours.

In saying that the government would not be intimidated, promising more police to the electricians throw the again. He thanked the bringing pressure on it yesterday and encourage to end the strike early.

Finally, he said that talks that begin tomorrow government will raise it of "contracts of progress which Mr. Chaban-Delmas to bring the unions a formal opposition and operating with govern industry.

The unions have so far this form of cooperation preferred to discuss hours.

## TWA in Ran Security Check Of Cabin Luggage

ROME, Nov. 27 (AP).—World Airlines vice-president says the company has begun checks of passengers' luggage in an effort to hijackings.

TWA's Thomas F. Hunt here last night that this hijack-prevention method began after a TWA hijacked from California Nov. 1.

The hijacker, 30-year-old Minichiello, is in prison in Italy.

"We're doing some act of carry-on luggage," Minichiello said. "We want to know we're alert everybody who would fly liner ill to know and we passengers to know."

"It's a very delicate in our experience so far has the passengers welcome."

Heinemann Return  
BONN, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Gustav Heinemann here by special train from Bonn today after a four-day visit to the Netherlands.



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## S. Is 'Very Encouraged' At Arms Talks in Helsinki

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The United States is "very encouraged" by the general atmosphere of the American-Soviet arms talks in Helsinki, a State Department spokesman said last night.

Rogers' optimistic remarks were the first public assessment by an official of the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) since they began Nov. 17. The U.S. delegation's first session of the preliminary talks, they lasted 70 minutes at the Soviet Embassy in Helsinki, and then a four-hour working lunch.

An interview on the National Television network, Mr. Rogers said: "I have the impression we have a serious and honest dialogue. I have talked with those who are in Helsinki and they tell me that the tone of the talks is the best of any they have had with the Union."

Encouraged by Atmosphere  
Mr. Rogers said, "We are very encouraged by the general atmosphere of the talks. It is a very serious and honest dialogue. I have talked with those who are in Helsinki and they tell me that the tone of the talks is the best of any they have had with the Union."

## Groups Ask UN to Ban Chemical, Biological Arms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI)—The General Assembly of the United Nations today passed a resolution calling for a ban on chemical and biological weapons.

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 108 to 0, with 15 abstentions, calls for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, and use of chemical and biological weapons.

Mr. Rogers said, "We are very encouraged by the general atmosphere of the talks. It is a very serious and honest dialogue. I have talked with those who are in Helsinki and they tell me that the tone of the talks is the best of any they have had with the Union."

## Albania Reports Red Chinese Visit

TIRANA, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—A member of the Chinese delegation, Deputy Premier and Finance Minister Li Hsien Nien, arrived in Albania last night and had talks with the Albanian Premier, Mehmet Shehu, the Albanian agency ATA reported.

The delegation in Tirana for the 25th anniversary of Communist Albania's highest-ranking one to visit the country since Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai's visit in June, 1966.



## Sholokhov Denounces 'Pests' Noted Russian Author Joins In Attacks on Solzhenitsyn

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Mikhail A. Sholokhov, the conservative Soviet author and winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1956, today added his personal voice to what has apparently become an official denunciation campaign against Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

The purpose of the campaign was believed to be to persuade Mr. Solzhenitsyn, the author of "The First Circle" and "The Cancer Ward," to emigrate to the West.

## Moscow Hopeful That SALT A-Treaty Can Prevent A-War

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet government indicated today that it was both hopeful and confident that the Soviet-United States strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) and the ratification of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty could curtail the arms race and prevent a nuclear war.

The government made its views clear in an editorial in its official newspaper, Izvestia. Editorials in the newspaper are considered virtual statements of government policy and attitude.

## Czechs Annul Anti-Soviet Stand On Olympics

PRAGUE, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Czechoslovak Olympic Committee today annulled an anti-Soviet statement submitted to the International Olympic Committee in August, 1968, after the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

At that time, the Czechoslovak regime suggested to the IOC that Warsaw Pact nations be excluded from the 1968 Olympic Games for their part in the Soviet-led invasion.

## Germ War Ban Hailed by Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today hailed President Nixon's ban on germ warfare weapons production as a "positive step."

## Italian Party Seeks to Kill Divorce Bill

Deputies Must Vote On 50 Amendments

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—The Christian Democrats launched a battle of amendments against a Vatican-opposed divorce bill today after failing yesterday to throw it out in a test vote in parliament.

The Chamber of Deputies voted 332-289 yesterday to proceed with the article-by-article voting of the bill, which would allow divorce.

## Rome Police Restrict Routes Of Marches by Leftist Groups

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—Rome police clamped restrictions today on two scheduled left-wing rallies in an attempt to avert a new outbreak of violence in the city.

Communist-led sympathizers of the el-Fatah Arab commando organization, who planned to march tomorrow to a movie house only two blocks from Rome's old Jewish district, were ordered to hold their meeting demonstration inside the theater.

Meanwhile, organizers of a metalworkers' march agreed, after 24 hours of negotiations with Police Chief Giuseppe Parlato, to change their own itinerary and keep demonstrators out of the center of the city.

## Rome Protester Quits Monument

ROME, Nov. 27 (UPI)—An assistant university professor climbed down from a famous Roman column today after perching on its top for 25 hours to protest the slowness of governments in building a united Europe.

Crowds in the Piazza Colonna outside Palazzo Chigi, the residence of the premier of Italy, looked up in curiosity as Carlo Alberto Graziani, 26, staged his protest on the small balcony atop the 97-foot-tall column of Marcus Aurelius.

## French Drug Addicts

PARIS, Nov. 27 (Reuters)—Ninety percent of French drug addicts are under 30 and a third are less than 19 years old, according to the French Medical Academy.

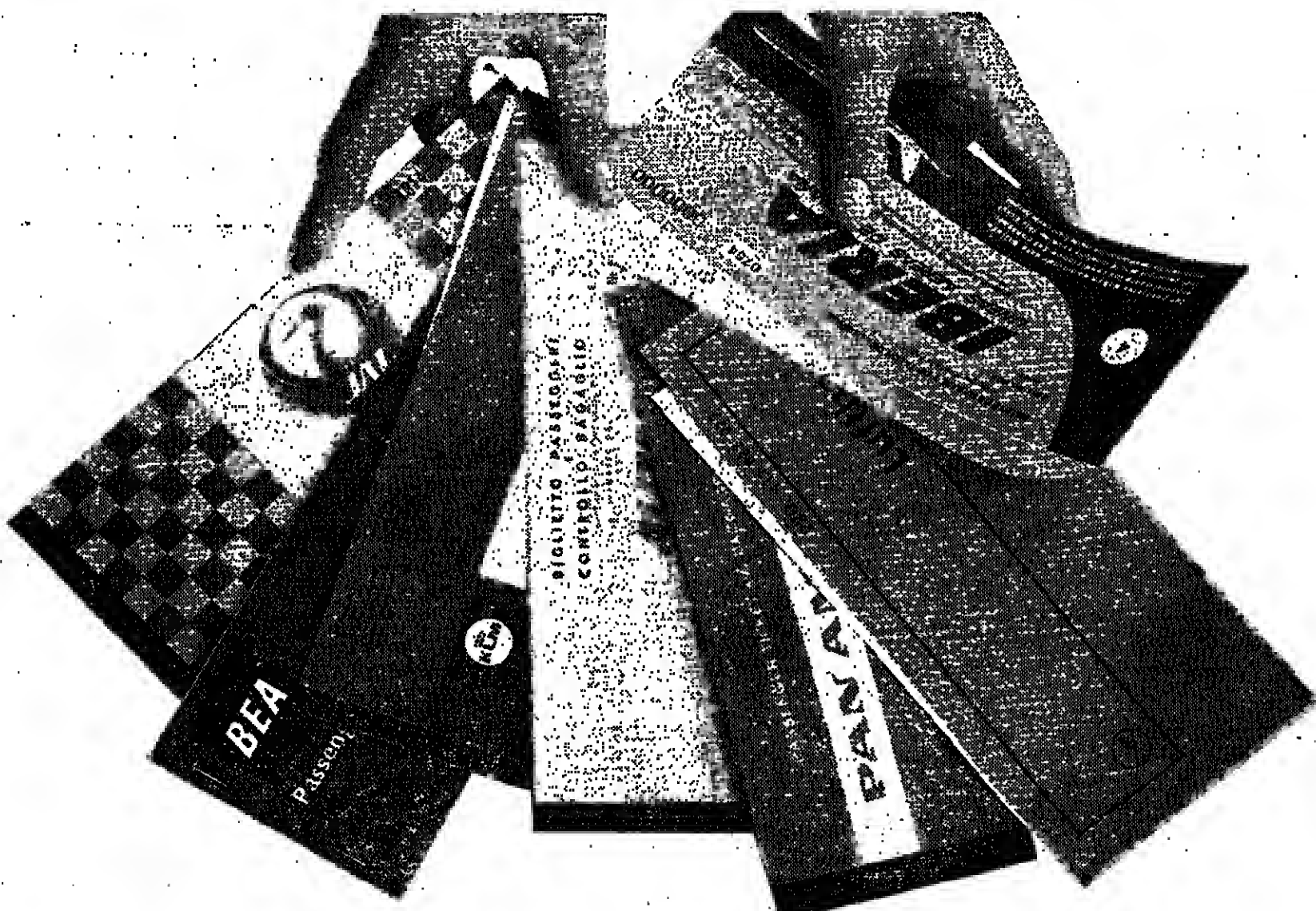
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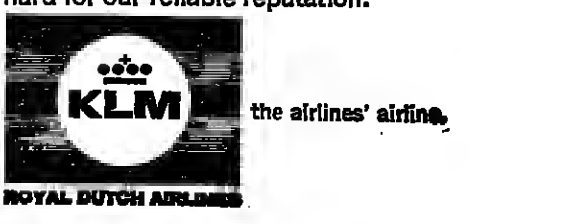
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## Forward Movement on the NPT

Monday it was announced that the Soviet Union and the United States had simultaneously taken the last step but one toward ratification of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. All that remains in this seemingly endless chain of procedural moves is for both countries formally to register their documents of ratification in the capitals of the three nuclear nations that have signed up: Washington, Moscow and London. Thus, there is still the possibility of some final hitch—but it seems remote.

What gave Monday's announcement its meaning (and its element of surprise) is that the Soviets should agree to this step before the West Germans had even signed the treaty. Bonn's acquiescence and its position under the treaty's terms have long represented the paramount Soviet interest in the whole affair. Moscow's decision to ratify at this time would therefore seem to mean that it takes Chancellor Brandt's profession of intent to sign seriously and that this move itself may be forthcoming in Bonn quite soon—presumably before the Soviets will have deposited their final ratification.

To be sure, all this will not put the treaty into effect, but it will help it along. In addition to the three nuclear signatories, 40 nations must have ratified the treaty to make it operative. This means that 19 more nations must take final action. There is little question that the requisite number can be found or that big power ratification will hasten the process. But at this point there is considerable question as to who those 19 nations will be, whether their number will include

many (or any) of the crucial nuclear threshold nations that have so far refused to sign: Japan, Australia, India, Israel—to name a few. In this regard it should also be remembered that the Euratom nations, having signed the treaty—as most have done and all but France apparently mean to do—will not ratify it finally until negotiations on another subject have taken place. That subject concerns the respective roles of Euratom and the International Atomic Energy Agency in the monitoring of peaceful uses programs to prevent the diversion of nuclear materials to nonpeaceful purposes.

So the result of the joint U.S.-Soviet move may be to put the nuclear nonproliferation treaty into effect in the near future without the adherence of those countries most essential to its success or even to any meaning it may have. This prospect is not as ludicrous as it might seem. When the treaty has gone into effect it will be possible to expedite the important negotiations on safeguards between Euratom and the IAEA and thus bring those Western European nations in Euratom under its terms. And once the treaty's general machinery has been set in motion outside Western Europe, there is little question that its provisions and obligations will complicate enormously the effort of nonsigning nations in the nuclear threshold category to acquire the wherewithal for a nuclear arsenal. Odd as it may seem, in other words, the decision to go ahead without the principal holdouts and "nuclear maybes" represents a useful step forward.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## 'Abhorrent to Conscience'

The statement Wednesday from the White House deploring the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians by American troops as "abhorrent to the conscience of the American people" expressed feelings universally shared throughout the United States. It would be even more appropriate, in view of the sickening evidence that has been brought forward by eyewitnesses and the profound impact and implications of these disclosures at home and abroad, for President Nixon personally to express his concern as chief of state and commander in chief of the armed forces.

More important than public statements, however, will be the diligence with which the government pursues its investigations not only into the events of March 16, 1968, at Song My but into the circumstances which kept the facts hidden for so long. Americans must beware of prejudging individual guilt, but enough is known already to require a complete public accounting and prosecution of those responsible—at all levels of authority.

It should not be forgotten that, unforgivable as it is, the apparent face-to-face shooting of civilians in a village street by American foot-soldiers took place in the context

of widespread slaughter of equally innocent civilians from a distance by air and artillery. Every war is terrible; and certainly the Second World War had more than its share of wholesale civilian destruction. But even more than most other modern wars, the Vietnam war has been particularly hard on civilians because of its essentially civil nature. At the time of the Song My incident, civilian casualties from all causes were running at the rate of 9,600 a month, according to official South Vietnamese sources.

Granting that the innocent suffer in all wars and that the Vietnamese on both sides have shown far less concern for human life than have U.S. forces, this country still needs to ask itself whether the ends it seeks in Vietnam justify the terrible cost in human suffering. And if the investigation into Song My bears out the present indications that an unconscionable atrocity has indeed taken place, it will only reinforce the deep-seated doubts of millions of Americans today that the stated goals of this war can ever be achieved when Americans can be reduced to such bestiality and American power results in indiscriminate destruction of the communities of the very people in South Vietnam whom we are trying to protect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Germ-War Gamble

President Nixon's complete renunciation of germ warfare stands unique in history as a voluntary act of unilateral disarmament. The risk should not be underestimated, either in America or the rest of the free world, whose safety depends on American preparedness. The gamble is all the greater at a time when Russia is steadily increasing its superiority in conventional arms and has achieved nuclear parity. America would never have used biological weapons first, but its ability to retaliate was an effective deterrent.

America and all other Western countries are cutting their armed forces, but without any reciprocity from the Warsaw Pact. Will Russia reciprocate on the clear-cut issue of biological warfare?

—From The Daily Telegraph (London).

### On Nonproliferation

The ratification of the nonproliferation treaty by the United States and Moscow is a selfish gesture. Their own arsenals are in no way limited by the agreement and it was upon the insistence of third powers and of their own allies that they had to insert in the preamble to the treaty a promise to end the nuclear arms race as soon as possible and to work for general and complete disarmament.

The opening of the Soviet-American SALT talks in Helsinki may pass for a beginning of execution of that promise. Anyway, it is not surprising that the treaty aroused such sharp criticisms all over the world and that its scope, in the final analysis, remains limited.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

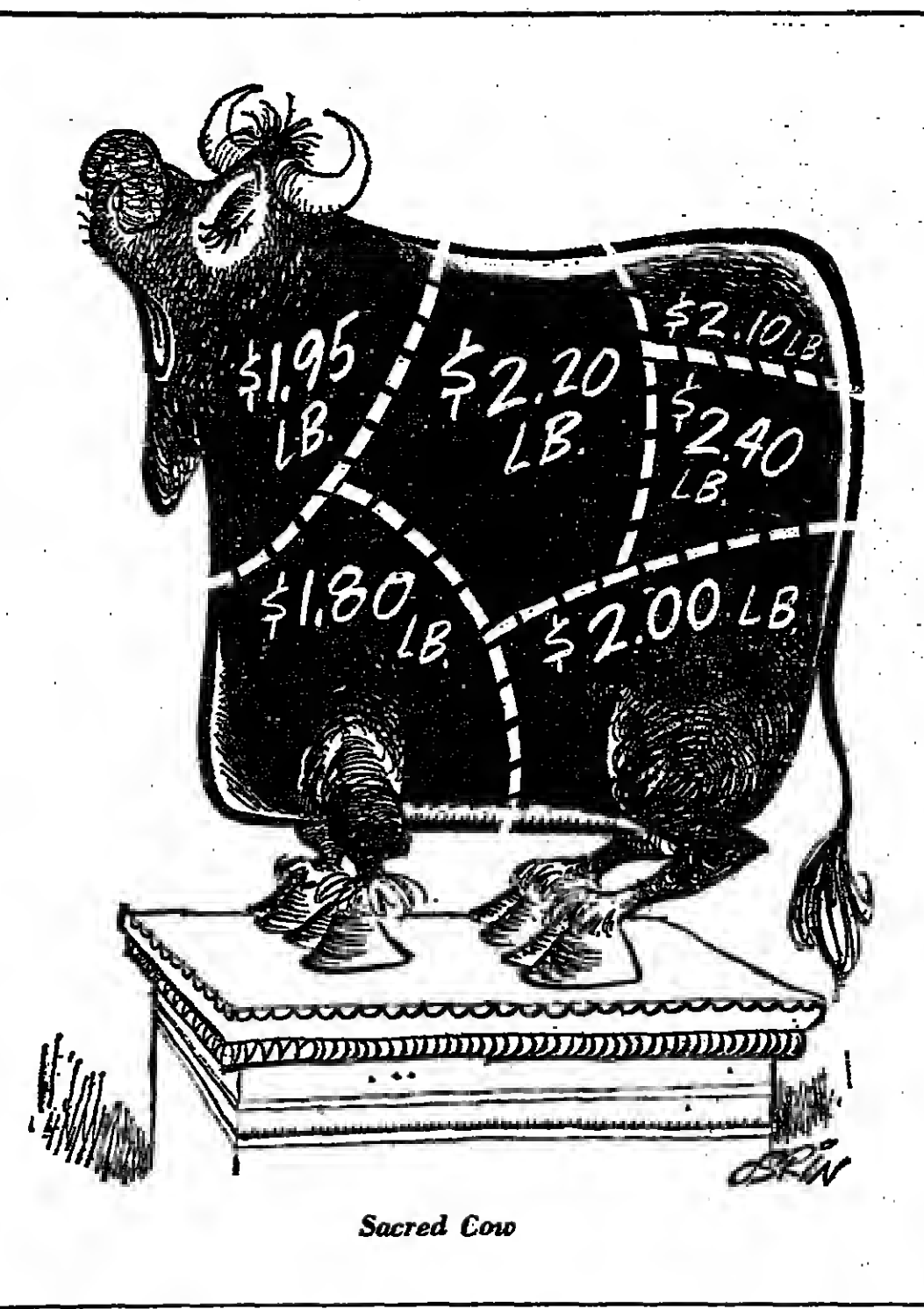
Nov. 23, 1894

BERLIN—Princess Bismarck died at half past five this morning at Varzin. She passed away in the arms of Prince Bismarck, her famous husband. Princess Bismarck retained her faculties almost until the last, being conscious up to fifteen minutes before death actually occurred. The actual cause of death was dropsy. The funeral will take place in Schoenhauzen where a magnificent family vault has been erected. The Emperor sent a telegram of condolence and will be at the funeral.

### Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 23, 1919

WASHINGTON—The United States government will act today to save the people from the calamity of fuel famine in the dead of winter. To solve this most desperate economic problem, it will have to put down the greatest industrial strike in the history of the country. The employment of every federal power, including the great war powers, will be necessary. They will be used. Attorney General Palmer is expected to return to Washington to take command of the government campaign.



Sacred Cow

## The Missing Envoy

By C. L. Sulzberger

STOCKHOLM—It is idiosyncratic that the United States has no ambassador in Sweden because we don't like the way Stockholm plays footy with North Vietnam. America has been without an envoy here since January; nor is there any hint the cold shoulder treatment will end.

Olaf Palme, the astonishingly young-looking new prime minister, observes that this is "impractical." He says: "It's Washington really wants to explain where we are wrong, there should be someone here to do the explaining." And even opponents of Palme's Social Democratic regime echo his ironic view that "clearly America hasn't withheld an ambassador simply because it disapproves of our government since, after all, you have envoys in Greece, South Africa, Spain and Bulgaria, whose policies you don't always admire." It is folly for Washington to convey the impression anywhere—above all to essentially friendly Sweden—that we only send ambassadors to countries we like. Precisely that middle-headed approach prevented us from recognizing Feking a generation ago and isolated us from Moscow 17 years. The place to have envoys is, if anything, in capitals with which one is having trouble.

### Tricky Game

All this having been said, there is no doubt that Palme has been playing a tricky game on Vietnam which has the advantage here of attracting young left-wing voters from the sagging Communist party. Vietnam involves no Swedish interests and is a handy political token.

It is notable that Stockholm discreetly sticks to traditional non-alignment on other wars such as Nigeria-Biafra and the Middle East. Swedish pilots flying for Biafra have been officially sold and the government favors international peace-making efforts. Likewise, it keeps mum on the Arab-Israeli dispute, claiming it doesn't wish to embarrass UN mediation by Ambassador Jarring, a Swedish diplomat. But no holds are barred on Vietnam.

Palme acknowledges: "We realize the wish of the United States was to go to Vietnam to promote democracy and social progress but your fate has been to become a remnant of the old colonial system. That is the tragedy. We have genuine sympathy and there is real concern for the vision explained by Carl Sandburg, a Swedish-American, who wrote 'The people, yes! It is part of our vision too.' Palme claims that Sweden developed its present view of U.S. policy when the bombing of North Vietnam started in 1965 but that once this stopped official criticism here subsided. However, "issues" arose which kept the temperature high. Swedish harboring of American military deserters and Stockholm's recognition of Hanoi.

"According to our laws and traditions, we must accept these deserters," the prime minister insists, "just as we took in French deserters during the Algerian war of the 1950s. Actually the United States has a similar law. And we always recognize any government controlling its territory. We had only held back on Hanoi in order to serve as an intermediary for Washington. Until 1968 we occasionally trans-

mitted messages between you and the North Vietnamese through Warsaw and Algiers.

"But all along we said that once negotiations began and we were no longer needed as intermediary, we would recognize Hanoi." Palme professes surprise at the American reaction to this and to the promise of Swedish aid for North Vietnam.

### Necessary to Agree?

The problem undoubtedly casts a shadow over U.S.-Swedish relations. Palme insists: "We have been careful about giving concrete advice but you can't expect us to say: 'War in Vietnam is all right; we are for it.' Is it necessary to friendship for a small country to agree with all your foreign policy just because you are enormously powerful?"

Palme expresses these views with cogency and an air of conviction. Nevertheless, his opponents complain the Social Democrats departed from normal Swedish neutrality to beat this drum because it was an inexpensive way of cultivating the left. Even Arne Gelfer, respected Social Democratic president of Sweden's Labor Union Federation, growls: "Some of the government people have talked too much on Vietnam."

One cannot impugn Sweden's policy because it derives from a wish to court popular support. In a democracy, one must denounce a moral stand simply for being politically convenient. One shouldn't complain. The important thing from Washington's viewpoint is that something be done to improve the U.S. position here. The first step must be to name an ambassador.

## Folly in the Philippines

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—Did you know that the United States, in the event of an armed attack on the Philippines, would be committed far more explicitly than it ever was to anything in Vietnam to a pledge that the attack "would be instantly repelled" and, neither apparently, did many of the members of the Senate Subcommittee on American Security Committee. The pledge is not contained either in the South-East Asia Treaty Organization or the Philippine-American Mutual Defense Treaty, which the Senate ratified. Both of these require the United States to help the Philippines only "in accordance with its constitutional processes."

The senators—along with the press and the public it is supposed to inform—just weren't looking or listening hard enough. First President Eisenhower, then President Johnson in 1964, pushed the "instantly repel" language in joint communiqués with Philippine leaders. In between, it was formally included in a memorandum of agreement between the American ambassador and the Philippines foreign secretary.

### Direct Conflict

Nevertheless, this obvious breaching of the American commitment to the Philippines was undertaken without any reference to Congress and despite its direct conflict with the formal treaty obligations. That suggests the extent to which American military-foreign policy has taken on a bureaucratic life of its own in the years of the nation's emergence into world-power status.

Nor, in the case of the Philippines, can the defense be raised that the sweeping "instantly repel" guarantee was a justifiable price to pay for Philippine cooperation.

The subcommittee was informed by the State Department that this guarantee originally was made by John Foster Dulles in 1954 to help persuade the Philippines to sign the SEATO treaty. That treaty not only spoke of "constitutional processes" but since the Philippines later agreed publicly with the United States that the war in Vietnam was being fought in accordance with the SEATO treaty, it should have obligated them to participate in the war.

In fact, despite his own ritual repetition of the "instantly repel" pledge, and despite more than a billion dollars spent in two decades in the Philippines, President Johnson ultimately had to hire a Filipino construction battalion to go to Vietnam at a cost to the United States of about \$39 million.

But this is only one part of the almost incredible tale unfolded in the subcommittee hearing, the record of which was published last week. It was disclosed, for instance, that the United States had delivered 22 F-5 jet fighters to the Philippines (and in 1969 is providing 313 percent of their operating costs). This led to the following black comedy:

Sen. Stuart Symington: "Who would attack the Philippines from the air?"

Gen. Francis Gideon: "The principal current threats are the CHICOM [People's Republic of China] Air Force and the U.S.S.R."

Sen. Symington: "Where would the Soviet planes come from?"

Gen. Gideon: "Well, there are five or six bases, perhaps more, north of China, which are in range."

### Ancient Planes

Sen. Symington then established that these bases were some thousands of miles from the Philippines, and that the Soviet planes available were ancient Bear turboprops, comparable to the obsolete American B-36.

Sen. Symington: "What would you do if they went by places like Okinawa, Wake at them? ... To wipe us out they would also have to wipe out Okinawa ... and the Chinese Air Force on Formosa and the South Korean Air Force, and all our carrier planes. I am saying this half in levity, but half seriously, because what is breaking the back of the American taxpayers are drummed-up false dangers."

Moreover, the testimony showed, when the United States tried to stop supplying "consumables" (operating and maintenance equipment like gasoline, tires and clothing) to the Philippine armed forces some years ago, the Philippine Congress simply refused to buy this equipment, with the result that "the activities of the Philippine armed forces were virtually of a standstill." Whereupon, at a cost of almost \$10 million since then, the Pentagon went back to buying the Philippines military consumables (including \$1.4 million in ammunition last year), a program it is only now planning to "phase down."

Will someone please save us from ourselves?

## Institutions at War

By David S. Broder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—At first glance, there would seem to be no connection between such events of the past week as Spiro T. Agnew's broadcast against the press, the "disruptive demonstration" by a group of students in a Harvard dean's office, the Senate vote rejecting Clement Haynsworth for the Supreme Court and the quarrel between the Air Force over the firing of auditor A. Ernest Fitzgerald.

But all of these events are part of that contemporary phenomenon—the crisis of the institution. Or, to put it a little more plainly, they represent the new popularity of doing your thing by overhauling, undermining, remodeling or dismembering the other man's outfit. The image finds expression chiefly through confrontations, designed to disrupt the work routines or to challenge the power relationships within and between these institutions.

### Internal Rebellion

One set of confrontations involves the internal rebellion of the lower echelons against their superiors. The pope's problems with his bishops and priests, the college president's typically unhappy dealings with junior faculty and students, the secretary of state's touchy negotiations with the Foreign Service officers—all these are part of the same pattern of bureaucratic insurrection.

We also have a second kind of confrontation—the collision of institutions with each other. When a President, who campaigned against the Supreme Court, is snipped down by the Senate on his choice for the court; when the court, impartial as always, rebukes the administration for its handling of school desegregation and Congress for its handling of the Vietnam war; when the universities empty their campuses to provide pickets against the government; and the government cuts back on research grants to the universities; when the foundations go into politics and the politicians tighten up the tax exemptions on the foundations; and especially when the editors of The New York Times and The Washington Post, who enjoy the constitutional and probably the divine right to second-guess everybody, find themselves being second-

guessed by the Vice-President, of all people, then it is easy to conclude that things are getting out of hand.

If every institution in this country has to fight a civil war against its own protesters at the same time it is defending itself against outside, the result really may be a national collapse.

But there is another possibility that ought to be mentioned, if only because Thanksgiving inaugurates what is supposed to be the season of "cheer."

It may be that these institutions will turn from mutual destruction to self-improvement. A President who gained office at the expense of the Supreme Court may think about having his attorney general defend the Constitution, instead of looking for excuses to evade it. A Congress anxious to improve the ethical standards of the judiciary may begin to think a bit about its own conflict-of-interest code.

Universities that can provide a dozen solutions for every ill of the society may begin to solve the problems of their own governance. And even the press, which knows how everything else ought to work, may take a critical look at its own performance.

### Too Tempting

It probably won't happen, simply because it is so tempting for everyone to do as Spiro Agnew does and mind the other guy's business. But there was one event last week that offered a ray of hope: the McGovern Commission report on Democratic party reform. Here were some Democratic politicians assigned to do something about the way Democrats nominate their presidential candidates. And, wonder of wonders, they did not come up with a report blaming the party's problems on television, the police, inadequate water or even the military-industrial complex. Nor did they, as party leaders, tell the critics within their ranks—some of whom had staged a "disruptive demonstration" at last year's convention—to get lost.

They actually came up with proposals for improving Democratic presidential nomination procedures just as they were supposed to do. Goodness only knows where that sort of precedent might lead.

## Letters

### Moral Outrage

Now that the Vietnam war is unpopular and probably—hopefully—drawing to an end, not at last come the news of the moral quality of American actions. Anthony Lewis, in reviewing the latest stories of American atrocities in Vietnam (Nov. 22-23), has finally come to ask the question: "Is how can America ever be the same?"

There are many Americans who have agonized over this phony war since its very inception. (Lewis: "When a President takes us into war by stealth, when he orders more bombs dropped on a small agricultural country than fell in Europe in World War II...") Many have marched and fought against this war for over six years, and until recently, we were called "Commie sympathizers," liars and kooks.

But we long ago read the daily horror reports in The New York Times dispatches of such sharp-eyed and sensitive reporters as Homer Bigart, Malcolm Browne, David Halberstam, Ned Storch and others, and we were horrified at the brutality, the cruel "agrovillages" that wiped out supposed "VC" strongholds and put hundreds of thousands of villagers in concentration camps, the cynical demoralization of the whole of Vietnamese life (girls supporting large families by working as prostitutes), not to mention the defoliation of crops and forests, the bombing of clearly marked hospitals and numerous bombing "errors," the wiring together of prisoners by their cheeks, the front-page photo of the Saigon police chief, and hundreds of other "little, ordinary" incidents of war.

There are Mr. Lewis and others (even Wicker and Reston) finally wondering about the damage to America's soul. And yet even in this much too late understanding there is a sad cynical twist, for in asking "What are we doing to ourselves?" Mr. Lewis turns his newly worried eyes away from the tortured and maimed people of Vietnam and their millions dead to worry only about the

effect of the murder on the murderer and his friends' opinions of him, as if genuine moral outrage were a matter of lost popularity polls, a miscalculated bit of ineffectuality, or a public relations blunder.

AUSTIN STRAUS.

### 'Silenced Majority'

I read with interest your account of the November anti-war protests in the United States and abroad. It did not surprise me that Ankara was not mentioned in your roundup of overseas demonstrations, because a protest was muzzled here. I believe this should be brought to your attention and that of your readers.

In October about 30 Americans held a peaceful vigil on the U.S. Embassy grounds. This month, wanting to conduct silent one-hour vigils on Nov. 14 and 15, the group was informed that Ambassador William Handley would order the gates of the embassy to be blocked and only persons having "official" business would be permitted to enter. This would force the vigilants onto Turkish soil and there was no time for them to get a permit to assemble there.

The First Amendment guarantees the right of people to peacefully assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances. All American citizens in Ankara have been denied that right in a most high-handed manner. It is astonishing that the opinions of American citizens should be examined and that on the basis of those opinions they should be denied peaceful access to their own embassy.

We don't know whether Mr. Handley's decisions are made in Washington or in Ankara, but he shows such a profound lack of knowledge or concern about the American character that he cannot be a very useful servant of the United States.

We don't want to become part of a silenced majority.

Mrs. JOANNA E. ARNOW, Ankara.





Adapted General: Sir Michael Redgrave, left, and Sir Laurence Olivier

PARIS MOVIES

Slightly Tardy War Message

omas Quinn Curtiss

The relentless cam-  
n to make the world  
democracy in Europe  
1914 and 1918 was not  
a task that its con-men  
1. That is the slightly  
message of "Oh! What  
War!" (at the Arlequin  
Paramount-Elysees in  
Bikery ironic and  
with a wistful nostalgia  
no innocent age, it is a  
of gorgeous hues and  
reep, often devastatingly  
Its purpose is to make  
remember and young  
are.

is the Technicolored,  
souple version of Joan  
ad's famous London  
ubsequently exported to  
ort and Paris) which,  
through the dwarfing  
the historic telescope,  
the Great War within  
nines of an intimate

he screen it has been  
med from a studio revue  
enormous extravaganza  
ovides a full-scale pan-  
of the holocaust from  
d chambers to "no man's  
It begins on Brighton's  
strand in the summer of  
1914 the crowds clamoring

isn't Man Made From Clay?

By Gloria Emerson

DON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—  
or most of his long life,  
Freud refused to sit  
portrait or sculpture. He  
in the process tedious  
waste of time.  
relaxed the rule once for  
for named Oscar Ne-  
Now, 38 years after the  
veeting, a large statue  
the result of a statue  
is to go on public ex-  
in London.  
hows the founder of  
analysis seated, elbows  
d hands on hips, the  
face looking harsh but  
it, with the head tilted  
It is a cast of a  
figure of Freud that  
made from sketches in  
rs he saw Freud in

statue will be in bronze  
oet nine feet tall, in-  
the base. It is believed  
at no other statue of  
tands in any other city  
world. The London site  
angular patch of ground  
e Swiss Cottage under-  
station.  
mon's studio the sculp-  
tured softly, and almost  
f how he met Freud.  
nd opposed idea.  
was living in Vienna  
Dr. Paul Federl, who  
years tried to per-  
he founder of psycho-  
to let an artist por-  
n heard of the sculp-  
tured through one of his  
The two men met  
old the 18-year-old, un-  
sculptor how much he  
Freud to sit and how  
to the idea Freud was  
living in Brussels in  
e year Freud was 25-  
Nemom asked me to an-  
y come to Vienna,"  
aid. "He told me that  
Freud had consented to  
see him."  
warned the sculptor:  
ome back without any-

sons, Nemom took a  
Freud's summer house  
suekide of the city.  
tered his constitution  
d Freud stood up. He  
n sitting at his desk,"  
aid. "Freud stood quite  
I bowed. He said,  
ern told me that you  
see me..." I said yes,  
n Freud said in an un-  
ng way. "Well, have  
I met."

I still remembers his  
and confusion at that  
The room was half  
Freud suggested they go  
the garden, where he  
at photographs of Ne-  
sculptures which had  
ided to him.  
looked at them, with-  
real interest. I was  
sketch. But when I  
his heard my one pen-  
Nemom said.  
was allowed to return  
day—for another five  
This time he ap-

to gain admittance to a car-  
nival booth. The spectacle inside  
is the war in which many mem-  
bers of the audience come to  
play a part. As in the original,  
the jilting sentimental airs of  
those days compose the musical  
score and the era's pat slogans,  
deceptive headlines, preposterous  
imbecility and incredible  
slaughter serve as the stuff for  
satirical sketches.

An amazing array of knight-  
ed actors impersonate the war-  
lords, with Sir Laurence Olivier  
as Sir John French, Sir John  
Gielgud as Von Berchthold, Sir  
Ralph Richardson as Sir Edward  
Grey, Sir Michael Redgrave as  
Sir Henry Wilson and Sir John  
Clements as Von Moltke. John  
Mills is deserving of a title for  
his cartoon of Sir Douglas Haig  
whose catastrophic strategy  
fired by his zeal to win—"God  
give us victory before the Amer-  
icans arrive," he prays—well  
the casualty lists to astronom-  
ical proportions. The snobbish,  
blind stupidity, back-biting in  
high places, are drawn with  
sharp malice.

Representing the lower classes  
is the Smith family, symbol of  
England's backbone and endur-  
ance. Five Smiths come out  
to die on the muddy field of  
honor, Corin Redgrave, Peter  
Shelley, Colin Farrell, Maurice

Reeves and Kim Smith, all ex-  
cellent, as the wide-eyed boys  
who answer their country's call.

The top-level conferences in  
the Brighton resort palace are  
often mannered in their war-  
work stylization, but the vast  
spectacle cuts across the whole  
background of the war, jumping  
vividly from the home front to  
the trenches and from field  
hospital and fatigue camp to the  
forward lines—where on Christ-  
mas Eve, German and British  
soldiers fraternize. The period  
atmosphere is strikingly recreat-  
ed in countless episodes: from  
that in which Maggie Smith  
sings "I'll Make A Man of  
Any One of You" to recruits in  
a music-hall to that in which  
Vanessa Redgrave as a war-  
healing suffragette is threatened  
with mob violence while deliver-  
ing a soap-box lecture.

It is not that blowing the  
whistle on war-mongers is ob-  
lete, but that the film's pacifism  
is definitely that of the between-  
the-wars variety. The Great  
War has bred so many other  
conflicts that today it has a far-  
away aspect. This protest then  
is indirect.

Richard Attenborough, in  
making his directorial debut, has  
given us a motion picture of  
exceptional quality, combining  
sardonic spirit with a shatter-  
ing mass-faced drama of war's  
harvest.

\*\*\*

"Tout Peut Arriver" is the  
first film of Philippe Labro, the  
well-known French correspon-  
dent. It is all about a celebrated  
feature writer, his coverage of  
both American and native hap-  
penings and his complicated  
love affairs.

The journalist who turns to  
fiction inevitably adopts one of  
two courses. He either—as with  
Ben Hecht and Charles Mac-  
Arthur in "The Front Page" and  
Ward Moorehouse in "Gentlemen  
of the Press"—has a hearty and  
affectionate horse-laugh at his  
profession or else he pictures  
the life of a newsmen as a  
glorious adventure. Labro has  
made the second choice and  
takes the purple high road of  
romance with aplomb.

Labro's filmic style is fluent  
and in the Leleuch manner with  
bright color photography, and  
quick changes of scene and  
mood. In a series of urgent  
chapters we accompany the  
dashing correspondent on his  
assignments, some of them  
journalistic, some of them  
amorous. They are all suit-  
ably interesting and a rapid  
pace is almost always retained.  
The film's subtitle is in En-  
glish: "Don't Be Blue." You are  
unlikely to be so. "Tout Peut  
Arriver" is at the Vendôme, the  
Publicis Saint-Germain, the  
Publicis Champs-Elysees, the  
Paramount-Gobelins and the  
Paramount-Montparnasse.

When the clay model of Ne-  
mon's first head of Freud was  
nearly finished, he brought it  
to Freud's house in Vienna.  
Paula Richter, Freud's servant  
of many years, looked at it and  
complained that it made "the  
professor" look too cross.  
"I told Freud that I had met  
my first critic," the sculptor  
said. "He answered: 'Ich bin  
auch böse (I am really cross).'"

John Taras: Reforming the Opéra Ballet

By David Stevens

PARIS, Nov. 27.—There is  
something deceptively  
casual about the way John  
Taras happened to come to Pa-  
ris as the ballet master of the  
Opéra this fall.

"I was in Venice last spring  
doing one of my ballets with the  
London Festival Ballet, and I  
read in one of the Paris papers  
that I was being considered,"  
he recalled after a rehearsal  
yesterday. "That was the first  
I'd heard about it, and I decided  
to stop in Paris on the way  
back to New York. I went to  
see André Chénouard (then  
acting administrator of the  
Opéra) and the first thing he  
said was, 'Ah, I know why  
you're here.'"

As it turned out, he was under  
consideration, and by September  
he was back in Paris with a  
one-year contract and a ton of  
work to do. First he had to  
prepare two programs for the  
short season the ballet gave at  
the Palais des Sports, then an-  
other for the troupe's young  
soloists to perform this week  
during the International Dance  
Festival at the Théâtre des  
Champs-Elysees.

Finally, he is preparing the  
repertory the company is taking  
to Moscow after Christmas as  
part of the cultural exchange  
that is bringing the Bolshoi  
Opera here to play five weeks  
at the Opéra. The repertory  
for the trip includes two full-  
length productions of recent  
vintage—Roland Petit's "Notre-  
Dame de Paris" and Michel  
Decombey's version of "Cop-  
pelia"—and two programs of  
shorter pieces.

"I'm responsible for making  
it look good," he said. "The  
what I would choose. But the  
Russians have something to say  
about it and they didn't want  
any of the Béjart ballets, for  
instance."

Taras, a quiet New Yorker  
whose boyish face belies his  
50 years, seems to have all the  
qualifications the Paris job de-  
mands—experience, a talent for  
remembering other people's bal-  
lets, the willingness to take on  
a challenge, and a place to live.

The experience is that for  
most of his life he has been  
somebody's ballet master, for  
the last ten years with George  
Balanchine's New York City  
Ballet—not only keeping that  
great company in shape but  
acting as Balanchine's ambas-  
sador plenipotentiary to the

rest of the dance world ("I  
figured out I have worked with  
34 different companies.")

The place to live is a pied-à-  
terre near Luxembourg Gardens  
that he bought in 1963, when  
he was ballet master for the  
Marquis de Cuevas company.  
"It's not for everybody—five  
floors up and no elevator—but  
if I had to live in a hotel I'd  
never make it."

As to the challenge, Taras  
has no illusions.

"The problem is not the  
dancers," he said. "They are  
good, willing to work and well-  
trained. One trouble is that  
nothing stays active in the re-  
pertory; they do a production  
and drop it. I want to enlarge

the repertory, it's not demand-  
ing enough. They have a re-  
pertory, but it's in the store-  
house. Fortunately I know  
most of them, so we can get  
them out of the storehouse—  
things like Balanchine's 'Apollo'  
and 'Concerto Barocco' that  
were done years ago and forgot-  
ten."

One step in that direction will  
come after the Russian trip,  
with a program, planned for  
March, that includes Balan-  
chine's "Serenade" and "Palais  
de Cristal" and Taras's own  
"Piège de Lumière."

Another problem, he felt, is  
a limited classical background  
of many French dancers. "You  
know, some of the dancers do

ing 'Les Sylphides' at the  
Champs-Elysees this week had  
never seen it before, let alone  
danced in it. They had to  
learn it in three weeks—that's  
faster than they are used to."

He also hopes to get more  
rehearsal time, which might be  
a neat trick in what looks like  
an austere year at the Opéra.  
"In New York, we have what  
amounts to an eight-hour day.  
Here there are four 2 1/2-hour  
rehearsal periods a week, and  
just maintaining yourself takes  
more time than that," he said.

Still, he seems to be getting  
results, and the program at the  
Champs-Elysees proves that he  
has some good young dancers.  
After one of the performances  
of "Swan Lake" at the Palais  
des Sports, one of the Paris  
dance critics noted the "re-  
markable cohesion" of the corps  
—not a notable characteristic of  
the company in recent years.  
"Is this due already to Mr.  
John Taras?" he added.



John Taras: At Rehearsal

Versatile, Young Pianists Perform in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Among the

highlights of an extraordi-  
nary fall concert season here  
have been the appearances in  
the last few days of two of the  
leading pianists of the young-  
er generation—or of any gen-  
eration for that matter—Mar-  
tha Argerich and Christoph  
Eschenbach.

Miss Argerich played the  
Third Concerto in an all-Pro-  
kofiev program with the Or-  
chestre National under Claudio  
Abbado and, as expected, show-  
ed the astonishing precision,  
strength and flamboyant tem-  
perament that the work de-  
mands. Less expected, perhaps,

yet just as essential, was her  
projection of the tender and  
melancholy lyricism that un-  
derlies the surface brilliance.  
Mr. Eschenbach, who has al-  
ready shown himself here as  
a gifted Mozartian and more  
recently as a passionate ad-  
vocate of Hans Werner Henze's  
Second Concerto, written for  
him, turned his attention this  
time to the Beethoven Fifth  
with the Orchestre de Paris un-  
der Kyril Kondrashin. Mr. Es-  
chenbach, who is very slight of  
build, rarely attempts to over-  
power his instrument, and he  
worked within a limited but  
carefully judged dynamic scale  
to produce a performance that

nice balanced drama and  
classical structure.  
Happily, these two perfor-  
mances formed part of pro-  
grams that were interesting  
throughout. Mr. Abbado, like  
Miss Argerich still in his mid-  
twenties, conducted a rich per-  
formance of the "Romeo and  
Juliet" ballet suite and closed  
with an exciting reading of  
Prokofiev's forbidding Third  
Symphony—a performance that  
suggests the conductor would  
be an excellent interpreter of  
"The Angel of Fire," the opera  
from which the composer drew  
the musical material for this  
symphony.

Mr. Kondrashin closed his  
program with Mahler's First  
Symphony, a performance that  
showed the Russian conductor  
and the French orchestra com-  
pletely at one with the music,  
and which justly earned them  
an ovation.

—DAVID STEVENS.

Arts Agenda

The Philharmonia Hungarica,  
the orchestra formed largely by  
refugees from the 1956 uprising  
in Hungary and based in West  
Germany, plans to play all 104  
Haydn symphonies in concerts  
during the next three years  
under the conducting of Antal  
Dorati. There also are plans  
for the orchestra to record 52  
of the symphonies.

Alban Berg's "Lulu," which in  
the last decade has gone from  
being a rarity on the stage to  
being virtually a standard item  
in the repertory of German  
opera houses, will receive a  
number of new productions in  
West Germany this season. This  
week will see new stagings at

Wiesbaden and Karlsruhe, and  
on Dec. 20 the Frankfurt Opera  
will mount its second postwar  
production, this time with Anja  
Silja in the title role, Christoph  
von Dohnanyi conducting, Rud-  
olf Noelle staging and  
Jürgen Rose as designer.

The Frankfurt company will  
accompany this by a revival  
early in January of the late  
Wieland Wagner's staging of  
Berg's "Wozzeck," with Anja  
Silja as Marie and Gerd  
Nienstedt (who sings Dr. Schön-  
in "Lulu") in the title part.  
New productions of "Wozzeck"  
are also planned this season at  
La Scala, in March under  
Claudio Abbado's musical lead-  
ership, and in Munich, with  
Carlos Kleiber conducting.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Elysees, Monday, December 8, 9 p.m.

Birgit NILSSON

O.R.F. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Conducted by OTTO GERDES

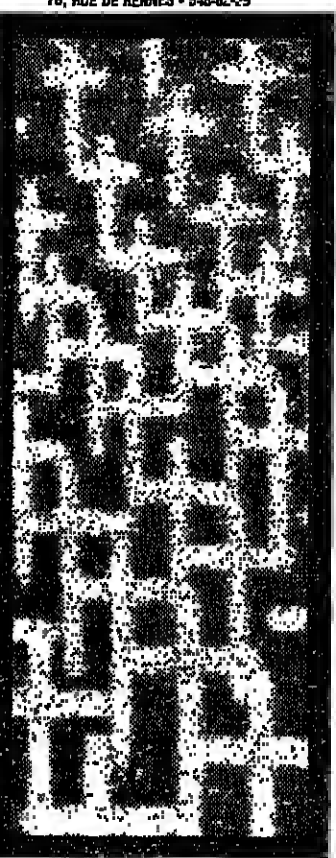
(Valuable O.A.I.)

PARAMOUNT-ELYSEES VO.

5, RUE DU COLISEE - 329-61-34

ARLEQUIN VO.

78, RUE DE REIMS - 548-82-25



OH! WHAT A LOVELY WAR

Best Musical 1966  
N.Y. Critics Award  
OUTER CIRCLE AWARD  
A New Musical Play  
Mon. 10:30, Tues. 8:30, Wed. 8:30, Thurs. 8:30, Fri. 8:30, Sat. 8:30, Sun. 8:30  
Arlequin: Mon. 8:30, Tues. 8:30, Wed. 8:30, Thurs. 8:30, Fri. 8:30, Sat. 8:30, Sun. 8:30

Paramount-Elysees:  
Film at: 2:25 - 5 - 8 - 10:35 p.m.  
Arlequin:  
Film at: 2:20 - 5 - 7:45 - 10:35 p.m.

ASCOT BAR

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PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Elysees, Monday, December 8, 9 p.m.

Birgit NILSSON

O.R.F. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

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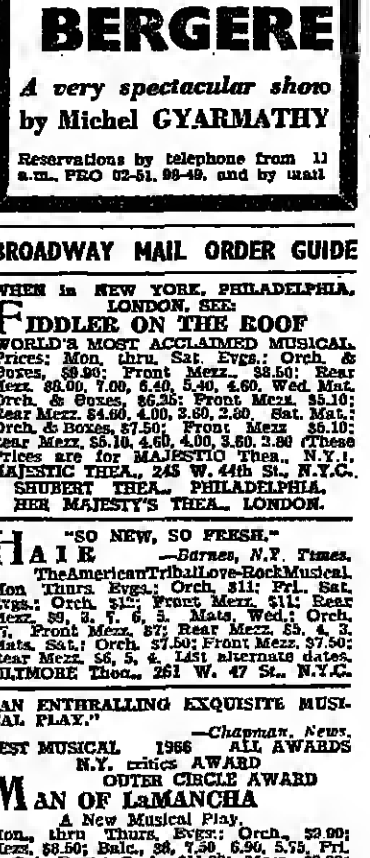
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Film at: 2:20 - 5 - 7:45 - 10:35 p.m.

ASCOT BAR

60 Rue Pierre-Charron

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\* Transit boutiques reserved to outbound or transit passengers



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Government

ABSOLUTE SAFETY IN  
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are paid in dollars.  
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management.  
Immediate  
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or demand.  
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Savings  
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information  
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Address  
City  
Country

British-American Bank  
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## European Gold Markets

	Nov. 27, 1969	Open	Close	Change
London	35.53	35.53	35.53	-0.03
Zurich	35.53	35.53	35.53	-0.03
Paris (12.5 kilo)	37.72	37.66	37.66	-0.03
U.S. dollars per ounce				

## Next sailings to New York

by the twin Superliners  
"MICHELANGELO"-"RAFFAELLO"

From	GENOA	CANNES
DEC. 15	DEC. 15	
JAN. 8/70	JAN. 8/70	
JAN. 21/70	JAN. 21/70	
FEB. 25/70	FEB. 25/70	
MAR. 16/70	MAR. 17/70	
APR. 8/70	APR. 8/70	
APR. 23/70	APR. 23/70	
MAY. 6/70	MAY. 7/70	

**Italian Line**  
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CANNES: C.A. Vichy, 10, rue de la République, 06100 Cannes.  
NICE: C.A. Vichy, 10, rue de la République, 06100 Nice.

## One Dollar—

One Dollar—	
was worth yesterday:	
Austrian schillings.....	25.29
Belgian francs.....	49.63
British pound (£ per \$).....	2.39
Danish crowns.....	7.48
Dutch guilders.....	3.60
Finnish marks.....	4.16
French francs.....	5.5738
German marks.....	3.69
Greek drachmae.....	30.00
Italian lire.....	629.16
Mexican pesos.....	13
Norwegian crowas.....	7.14
Portuguese escudos.....	28.50
Spanish pesetas.....	70.16
Swedish crowns.....	5.16
Swiss francs.....	4.32

The above rates are for one dollar closing buying rates on local exchange. They exclude local commissions and slight variations depending on the amount of the transaction.

## Foreign Stock Indexes

	Nov. 27, 1969	Open	Close	Change
London	35.53	35.53	35.53	-0.03
Zurich	35.53	35.53	35.53	-0.03
Paris (12.5 kilo)	37.72	37.66	37.66	-0.03
U.S. dollars per ounce				

## STOL Named Arava

## First All-Israeli Jet Plane Taken on Its Maiden Flight

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Nov. 27 (NYT).—The first jet plane designed, engineered and produced in Israel made its maiden flight today at Lydda airport.

Officials of the Israel Aircraft Industry said the Arava, a rugged high-winged jet transport, flew satisfactorily for 40 minutes.

Three years in development, the Arava is a short takeoff and landing (STOL) aircraft intended for many roles in the commercial and military fields.

Its development has national security implications, representing a major step toward the ultimate domestic production of fighter aircraft.

Israel officials do not speak in terms of domestic fighter production and even those Israelis who do envision only long-term concepts.

**Independent Role**

But the intensive efforts that have been made since the 1967 war to develop a vigorous aviation industry are considered to be leading inevitably to an independent role in this field such as Sweden enjoys.

Today's long-awaited flight was termed a "technical" effort.

An official of the company declined to answer production and marketing questions, saying that he preferred to wait until the first "formal" flight in about a month.

The Arava, named for the flat, desolate land of the eastern Negev, is intended for export as well as for domestic use.

It was designed as a flexible transport to provide service to areas unapproachable by most

## Toronto Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Chg
270 Yk Bar	7.50	7.25	7.30	+25
400 Yk Bar	5.00	4.75	4.85	+25
600 Yk Bar	12.00	11.75	11.85	+25
800 Yk Bar	3.00	2.75	2.85	+25
1000 Yk Bar	1.00	0.75	0.85	+25
1200 Yk Bar	2.75	2.50	2.60	+25
1400 Yk Bar	3.25	3.00	3.10	+25
1600 Yk Bar	3.75	3.50	3.60	+25
1800 Yk Bar	4.25	4.00	4.10	+25
2000 Yk Bar	4.75	4.50	4.60	+25
2200 Yk Bar	5.25	5.00	5.10	+25
2400 Yk Bar	5.75	5.50	5.60	+25
2600 Yk Bar	6.25	6.00	6.10	+25
2800 Yk Bar	6.75	6.50	6.60	+25
3000 Yk Bar	7.25	7.00	7.10	+25
3200 Yk Bar	7.75	7.50	7.60	+25
3400 Yk Bar	8.25	8.00	8.10	+25
3600 Yk Bar	8.75	8.50	8.60	+25
3800 Yk Bar	9.25	9.00	9.10	+25
4000 Yk Bar	9.75	9.50	9.60	+25
4200 Yk Bar	10.25	10.00	10.10	+25
4400 Yk Bar	10.75	10.50	10.60	+25
4600 Yk Bar	11.25	11.00	11.10	+25
4800 Yk Bar	11.75	11.50	11.60	+25
5000 Yk Bar	12.25	12.00	12.10	+25
5200 Yk Bar	12.75	12.50	12.60	+25
5400 Yk Bar	13.25	13.00	13.10	+25
5600 Yk Bar	13.75	13.50	13.60	+25
5800 Yk Bar	14.25	14.00	14.10	+25
6000 Yk Bar	14.75	14.50	14.60	+25
6200 Yk Bar	15.25	15.00	15.10	+25
6400 Yk Bar	15.75	15.50	15.60	+25
6600 Yk Bar	16.25	16.00	16.10	+25
6800 Yk Bar	16.75	16.50	16.60	+25
7000 Yk Bar	17.25	17.00	17.10	+25
7200 Yk Bar	17.75	17.50	17.60	+25
7400 Yk Bar	18.25	18.00	18.10	+25
7600 Yk Bar	18.75	18.50	18.60	+25
7800 Yk Bar	19.25	19.00	19.10	+25
8000 Yk Bar	19.75	19.50	19.60	+25
8200 Yk Bar	20.25	20.00	20.10	+25
8400 Yk Bar	20.75	20.50	20.60	+25
8600 Yk Bar	21.25	21.00	21.10	+25
8800 Yk Bar	21.75	21.50	21.60	+25
9000 Yk Bar	22.25	22.00	22.10	+25
9200 Yk Bar	22.75	22.50	22.60	+25
9400 Yk Bar	23.25	23.00	23.10	+25
9600 Yk Bar	23.75	23.50	23.60	+25
9800 Yk Bar	24.25	24.00	24.10	+25
10000 Yk Bar	24.75	24.50	24.60	+25

## International Bonds Traded in I

	High	Low	Last	Chg
270 Yk Bar	7.50	7.25	7.30	+25
400 Yk Bar	5.00	4.75	4.85	+25
600 Yk Bar	12.00	11.75	11.85	+25
800 Yk Bar	3.00	2.75	2.85	+25
1000 Yk Bar	1.00	0.75	0.85	+25
1200 Yk Bar	2.75	2.50	2.60	+25
1400 Yk Bar	3.25	3.00	3.10	+25
1600 Yk Bar	3.75	3.50	3.60	+25
1800 Yk Bar	4.25	4.00	4.10	+25
2000 Yk Bar	4.75	4.50	4.60	+25
2200 Yk Bar	5.25	5.00	5.10	+25
2400 Yk Bar	5.75	5.50	5.60	+25
2600 Yk Bar	6.25	6.00	6.10	+25
2800 Yk Bar	6.75	6.50	6.60	+25
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4200 Yk Bar	10.25	10.00	10.10	+25
4400 Yk Bar	10.75	10.50	10.60	+25
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8800 Yk Bar	21.75	21.50	21.60	+25
9000 Yk Bar	22.25	22.00	22.10	+25
9200 Yk Bar	22.75	22.50	22.60	+25
9400 Yk Bar	23.25	23.00	23.10	+25
9600 Yk Bar	23.75	23.50	23.60	+25
9800 Yk Bar	24.25	24.00	24.10	+25
10000 Yk Bar	24.75	24.50	24.60	+25

## Convertible Bonds

	High	Low	Last	Chg
270 Yk Bar	7.50	7.25	7.30	+25
400 Yk Bar	5.00	4.75	4.85	+25
600 Yk Bar	12.00	11.75	11.85	+25
800 Yk Bar	3.00	2.75	2.85	+25
1000 Yk Bar	1.00	0.75	0.85	+25
1200 Yk Bar	2.75	2.50	2.60	+25
1400 Yk Bar	3.25	3.00	3.10	+25
1600 Yk Bar	3.75	3.50	3.60	+25
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9800 Yk Bar	24.25	24.00	24.10	+25
10000 Yk Bar	24.75	24.50	24.60	+25

## ADVERTISING INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

	High	Low	Last	Chg
270 Yk Bar	7.50	7.25	7.30	+25
400 Yk Bar	5.00	4.75	4.85	+25
600 Yk Bar	12.00	11.75	11.85	+25
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5600 Yk Bar	13.75	13.50	13.60	+25
5800 Yk Bar	14.25	14.00	14.10	+25
6000 Yk Bar	14.75	14.50	14.60	+25</





BANNED IN BRITAIN—Unions refuse to work at Tilbury container facilities.

### Government ers U.K. k Dispute

Urges Lifting  
ntainer Ship Ban

John M. Lee

N. Nov. 27 (NYT).—Bar-  
e, Secretary of State for  
and Productivity,  
workers at the Port of  
day to lift their eight-  
o on handling container  
new Tilbury container

ernment thus entered the  
ng dispute which has  
public interest over alle-  
at the intransigence of  
ngshoremen is imperiling  
of the Port of London.  
ht, a decision by a mass  
of dockworkers to main-  
an was quickly followed  
ouncement from two con-  
ip consortia handling  
stralian trade that they  
ke Antwerp rather than  
eir European terminal.

Imposed in March  
o groups, Overseas Con-  
and Associated Containers  
ation, said they would  
s to place their Tilbury  
re and most  
basis and to redevelop  
the groups have been using  
temporarily since March  
ban was imposed.

The United Kingdom-Aus-  
tralia Conference, which  
zes rates, announced that  
cent surcharge would be  
n freight rates to Austr-

Russell, chairman of the  
e said the increase repre-  
t effort to recoup some of  
allion he said shipowners  
ne in extra costs from  
ced to use continental con-  
orts and transshipping to  
England.

urcharge will apply initial-  
ree months and will apply  
argoes, conventional and  
rized, in vessels scheduled  
for any Australian port  
night Dec. 14.

onstrating Solidarity  
sion of the 2,000 Tilbury  
kers involved, members of  
nsport and General Work-  
m, is that they are demon-  
solidarity with the de-  
of other dockworkers for a  
pay increase.

ver, an employers' offer for  
ard weekly wage of \$80.00  
majority of dockers and  
40 for those working on  
was rejected in a written  
arlier this month. The pro-  
gements provided for two-  
working and flexible man-  
s well as for a substantial  
crease.

resent pay of longshoremen  
considerably. In London,  
mple, where most of them  
e work, dockers are guar-  
minimum of \$40.00 a week  
they do not work. The  
weekly pay is \$48 with  
arning much more.

ransport workers union to-  
nd Belgian dockers at Ant-  
refuse to handle work

### National Energy Board Reports Canada Sees Oil, Gas Sales to U.S. Soaring

TORONTO, Nov. 27 (NYT).—  
Increases of eightfold in Canada's  
exports of oil to the United States  
and of tenfold for natural gas are  
projected by the National Energy  
Board in a new study of the energy  
outlook to 1990.

In a reversal of the usual fore-  
casting problem, the board finds  
that the picture for selling oil to  
the United States in the near term,  
to 1975, is fuzzy but that the long-  
range prospect is very clear: The  
United States will have to import  
fuels in large volume to satisfy its  
energy needs. The near-term fuzzy-  
ness arises from uncertainty as to  
when oil will start flowing  
southward from Alaska's North  
Slope finds, and how much will  
be forthcoming.

The Ottawa-based energy board,  
one of whose duties is to license  
energy exports, offered a mid-range  
estimate that the "opportunity"  
for Canadian oil sales in the United  
States would soar to 4 million  
barrels a day by 1990 from 500,000  
in 1968.

Quota Question  
"Opportunity" was defined as  
half the difference between U.S.  
demand and domestic supply, in-  
cluding Alaska, and overseas im-  
ports. It was assumed that Wash-  
ington would hold the latter to the  
present quota of 17.3 percent of  
total U.S. demand. But the board  
recognized that actual quotas may  
differ as a result of the Nixon ad-

ministration's oil-import review,  
now approaching a conclusion.  
Most of the tremendous surge in  
oil shipments from Canada would  
come after 1975, the energy board  
suggested. Its mid-range projection  
assumed production from Alaska's  
North Slope would rise from 1.2  
million barrels a day in 1975 to  
2.5 million in 1980, and then level  
off.

Production to 1990 from the  
"lower 48" states was projected at  
a constant 11 million barrels a day,  
just above last year's 10.6 million.  
Overall oil demand, the energy  
board predicted, using U.S. figures,  
would double by 1990 to 26 million  
barrels a day.

The energy board's figures give  
Canada 15 percent of the U.S. oil  
market in 1990, against 4 percent  
in 1968. Natural gas was projected  
to do equally well, surging to  
15 percent of the market from  
3 percent. Gas consumption in 1990  
would be 5.4 trillion cubic feet,  
against 500 billion cubic feet now.

The energy board did not ex-  
plicitly echo the threats of some  
independent Canadian oil pro-

ducers that if the United States,  
already short of natural gas, wants  
to buy Canadian gas it will have  
to take Canadian oil also. But it  
did, however, use a phrase favored  
by the western Canadian oilmen:  
"continental energy policy."

### IT&T Method On Accounts, Stability Eyed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (WP).—  
The president of International  
Telephone and Telegraph Corp.  
and the counsel of a House  
Judiciary subcommittee disagreed  
Friday over the financial  
stability of the huge conglomerate  
and the accounting methods it  
employs.

Antitrust subcommittee counsel  
Kenneth Harkins suggested IT &  
T's merger-prone management  
policies had caused a "deteriora-  
tion" in the company's real  
financial position. He cited several  
methods used to measure financial  
stability and claimed all the com-  
panies acquired by IT & T posted  
declines in these areas after the  
merger.

IT & T chief Harold Geneen  
disagreed with Mr. Harkins' in-  
terpretations of the financial data.  
He stated that the company's con-  
dition has been improving steadily  
"and the market says so."

Mr. Harkins and subcommittee  
chairman Emanuel Celler, D.,  
N.Y., criticized IT & T's issuance  
in connection with acquisitions of  
preferred stock, whose dividends  
must be paid before those of com-  
mon stock.

Mr. Geneen said the company's  
overall growth had strengthened  
both kinds of securities since there  
were more earnings to distribute.  
He contended the ratio of preferred  
to common stock "is not the test  
as to whether a company's position  
has improved or deteriorated."

Mr. Harkins also criticized IT &  
T's use of the "pooling of in-  
terests" accounting methods, which  
he said inflated the company's  
net income figures.

Mr. Geneen said IT & T used  
"generally accepted" accounting  
principles approved by the  
Securities and Exchange Com-  
mission. He called its accounting  
procedures a "more accurate, more  
fair, sensible" method of figuring  
profits.

### Italy, Russia Sign Cooperation Pact

MOSCOW, Nov. 27 (AP).—Italy  
and the Soviet Union have signed  
a two-year industrial cooperation  
agreement, the Soviet news agency  
Tass reported today.

The accord climaxed talks which  
began Nov. 17 between teams led  
by Italian Industry Ministry rep-  
resentative Emilio Mancuso and  
Yevgeny Kondratyov, Soviet Deputy  
Minister of Light Industry.

The program covers almost all  
branches of light industry, Tass  
said, including silk, flax, leather,  
footwear and cotton.

It will involve an expansion of  
scientific and technical ties be-  
tween 20 large Italian companies  
and research organizations in the  
Soviet Union.

TRW Japanese Venture  
TOKYO, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—  
Oats Electric Co. reports that it  
will form a joint venture with  
TRW Inc. and a Japanese com-  
pany, Fainho Sangyo, to man-  
ufacture in Japan equipment and  
components for stud welding, used  
in car assembly and shipbuilding  
plants. The new firm, Nippon Stud  
Welding Co., will be 49 percent  
owned by TRW.

### Canadians Put Floor Under Potash Price

Repercussions Seen  
From Europe to Asia

By Edward Cowan

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 27 (NYT).—  
In a move that may have repercu-  
sions in the United States, Europe  
and Asia, the province of Sas-  
katchewan told its eight potash  
producers yesterday that they must  
sell potash mined after Jan. 1,  
1970, for not less than \$18.75 a  
ton. The market price in North  
America has recently been \$11 to  
\$12 a ton.

The price order, a companion  
measure to a mandatory produc-  
tion rationing plan announced last  
week, raises constitutional issues  
in Canada and may raise anti-trust  
questions in the United States.

Potash, or potassium oxide, a  
fertilizer ingredient used around  
the world, is an important industry  
in the state of New Mexico, where  
the supply is running out, and  
here in Saskatchewan, which has  
just begun to exploit huge high-  
grade deposits, possibly the richest  
in the world.

A plunge in North American  
potash prices from \$22 a ton in  
1966 is laid largely to the rapid  
expansion of the Saskatchewan in-  
dustry, from three producers in  
1962 to nine by 1970.

Three of the nine also mine po-  
tash in New Mexico. Three other  
U.S. companies have potash les-  
ses in Saskatchewan and are expected  
to sink mine shafts in the 1970s.

Saskatchewan producers generally  
favor the proposed production cut-  
backs but they are apprehensive  
about how the system will work.  
With 40 percent of capacity as a  
minimum, the provincial minister  
of natural resources has wide  
discretionary authority to tell each  
producer how much it may produce  
after Jan. 1. The companies want  
to know their respective quotas be-  
fore they say much about the  
plan.

"Strong Opposition"  
One company, Sylvite of Canada,  
whose mine will not start produc-  
ing until 1970, has expressed "strong  
opposition" to a floor price because  
as a newcomer it feels it must com-  
pete on price to gain a share of  
the market.

Alexander C. Cameron, Saskatche-  
wan's minister of natural resources,  
said in an interview that the price  
order applies to sales anywhere in  
the world. Some industry executives  
had wanted to be able to sell at  
lower prices outside North Amer-  
ica.

Mr. Cameron denied that Sas-  
katchewan's rationing and  
floor-price actions have been taken  
at the industry's behest. He said,  
however, that "the move Saskatche-  
wan is taking now will be the  
salvation of New Mexico's potash  
industry. This will give them an  
umbrella. They'll gain \$6.75 a  
ton."

Mr. Cameron and Saskatche-  
wan's Premier, W. Ross Thatcher,  
conferred in Santa Fe on Oct. 9  
with Gov. David Cargo and in-  
dustry representatives.

"We had very good cooperation  
from the governor and his staff,  
and we're assured of good coopera-  
tion from producers themselves,"  
Mr. Cameron said. "We're assured  
there will be no material increase  
in production."

Mr. Thatcher plans to confer in  
Europe "shortly" with French and  
West German potash companies.  
Mr. Cameron said, because "we  
think European producers are just  
as anxious to bring meaningful  
pricing back to the market as we  
are."

Chrysler-Nissan Plan  
DETROIT, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—  
Chrysler Corp.'s marine division  
announced Japan's Nissan Motor  
Co. has proposed that it sell to  
Chrysler gasoline car engines to  
mount on pleasure boats.

### GE Stock Draws Spotlight As Major Strike Continues

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (NYT).—  
One of Wall Street's favorite  
nuggets of advice is "Don't sell  
on strike news."

And why not? The rationale  
of the investment community is  
that if a strike does occur in  
some company, the stock mar-  
ket often has discounted the  
development.

At present, the most promi-  
nent U.S. company on strike is  
General Electric, the country's  
largest producer of electrical  
equipment and a prominent  
factor in both electronics and  
atomic energy.

So how has GE's stock been  
doing and what is Wall Street  
saying about its prospects?  
The nationwide strike against  
GE, begun Oct. 27, involves a  
coalition of 13 unions represent-  
ing 147,000 company employees.

Critical Points  
At the outset, the confron-  
tation between GE, and some of  
the nation's most powerful  
unions, observers said, could be  
long and bitter. Inherent in this  
situation were critical impli-  
cations not only for next year's  
bargaining in the trucking and  
automobile industries, but also  
for the anti-inflation campaign  
being waged by the Nixon ad-  
ministration.

This year, the high for GE  
stock was 14.  
The closing market quotation  
before the strike started was \$7.  
Yesterday, with the overall  
market suffering its 13th  
straight decline, the stock closed  
unchanged at \$1. Last Friday,  
it had touched a new 1969 low  
of 80 1/2 before closing at  
80 7/8.

Historical Swing  
During the last decade, the  
stock has shown fairly wide  
swings. As far back as 1959, GE  
shares traded at around their  
current market price.

Like many another blue-chip  
issue, GE fared better in the  
1950s than during the 1960s.  
Between late 1951 and late  
1953, for example, the shares  
quadrupled in value.

During the 1952 market break,  
GE sank as low as 54 1/4.  
Thereafter, it embarked upon  
an upswing and reached a high  
of 120 1/4 in the latter part of  
1965.

One result of the current  
strike is that Wall Street has  
been lowering its estimates of  
1969 earnings for the company,  
whose product lines range from  
household appliances and light  
bulbs to electric locomotives and  
atomic power plants.

Depressant Viewed  
Argus Research Corp. noted  
Nov. 11 that the strike "will  
severely depress fourth-quarter  
earnings."  
The investment advisory ser-  
vice went on to say:  
"While it is impossible to pre-

### Holiday Closes U.S. Markets

All U. S. stock, commodity  
and foreign exchange markets  
were closed yesterday—Thanks-  
giving Day.  
Canadian markets remained  
open as usual.

### ICI Reports Nine-Month Earnings Gain

LONDON, Nov. 27 (Special).—  
Imperial Chemical Industries re-  
ported today that after-tax profits  
rose 30 percent in the first nine  
months of this year, on a sales  
increase of 10.5 percent.

Both the profit and sales gains,  
however, represented reductions  
from first-half results, when pro-  
fits showed a 26 percent jump over  
year-ago levels, and sales went up  
by 14 percent.

ICI nine-month group profits  
came to \$201.6 million compared  
with \$158 million in the year-ago  
period. Group sales to third parties  
in the nine months rose to  
\$243 billion from the \$22 billion  
a year ago.

Of the sales total, \$118 billion  
was taken up by domestic markets,  
7.3 percent more than in the year-  
ago period, while foreign sales  
jumped 14.5 percent to \$126 bil-  
lion.

### Fed Adjustment Period Extended Into Mid-January

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (NYT).—  
The Federal Reserve Board yes-  
terday extended to Jan. 15 the ad-  
justment period for making interest  
rate ceilings and reserve require-  
ments effective for commercial  
paper issued by subsidiaries of  
banks.

The former effective date had  
been Dec. 4.  
The more important decision,  
relating to commercial paper issued  
by bank holding companies, re-  
mains to be made. Officials said  
there was no connection between  
the announcement of a delay in  
the less important regulation and  
the decision on the larger question.

The delay was granted in part  
because December is normally a  
month of heavy credit demand.

### International Commodities Investment Fund

I.C.I.F. is the only Mutual Fund  
with a proved success record  
of investing directly into the  
commodities futures markets,  
a field of investment normally  
not available to the general  
public. Leverage up to 200%  
is available to approved clients.

ISSUE PRICE  
15th March 1968 Sw. Fr. 100.00  
Price 31st July 1969 132.02  
" 1st Sept. 1969 132.31  
" 30th Sept. 1969 133.40  
" 31st Oct. 1969 136.99  
Current Price can be found under  
"International Funds"  
Send now for full details

To: R. A. S. A., International Office,  
International Commodities Corp.,  
Via Belfiore 10, 6000 Lugano,  
Switzerland.  
Send me full details of I.C.I.F.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_

BT 77

### Surprised Antwerp Welcomes Switchover

ERP, Belgium, Nov. 27  
—The choice of Antwerp  
European terminal of the  
—Europe ship  
ame as a welcome surprise  
authorities here, an official  
n said today.

e added that the port's  
nstitutions were sufficient  
le the additional traffic  
from yesterday's Over-  
ainers Ltd. decision.

rp has the most modern

container facilities in Europe and  
a much greater hinterland than  
Tilbury," he said.

Moreover, its dockers have not  
struck for 15 years, he added. They  
understand the container problem  
and the port's 12,000-strong total  
work force had fallen only by a  
fraction with introduction of new  
equipment, he maintained.

Antwerp has six container gan-  
tries in Churchill Basin, which lies  
a little further down the River

Scheldt than the center of town.  
The largest can handle containers  
of up to 32' tons and all are big  
enough to take Overseas Con-  
tainers' 40-ton loads.

The port expects the Europe-  
Australia consortium to send one  
ship holding 1,300 containers every  
ten days.

In terms of tonnage handled,  
Antwerp is already the world's third  
biggest port with a 1968 figure of  
about 72 million tons handled.



### Special offer extended.

Until Jan. 1st, 1970, shares in AFCA may be purchased at no  
acquisition charge. Your full investment will be put to work  
for you in this dynamic new fund. Act now and send for  
particulars.  
AFCA was launched Oct. 1st, 1969 at \$10.00 per share. Net  
Asset Value Nov. 24th, 1969 \$10.41 per share.

Dear Sirs,  
Please send me information on AFCA (Allied Fund for Capital  
Appreciation) including a prospectus and an up to date fully  
audited financial statement.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Agent for AFCA:  
Select GmbH, P.O. Box 1150 - 8 Munich 55 - W. Germany  
Telex SELE D 521049 - Tel. 741032 - Cable Address SELDI

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in car assembly and shipbuilding  
plants. The new firm, Nippon Stud  
Welding Co., will be 49 percent  
owned by TRW.

## The "no-haste" Cognac

We French take our time. In life.  
With eating and drinking. And  
especially with our Cognac.  
Do as we do. Take your time  
about living. Just relax.

Take a Cognac Bisquit. This Cognac doesn't know haste. We have always  
taken our time with it. Maybe even a little too much. Eh bien. But this may  
just be the reason why it became such an outstandingly good Cognac.

Connoisseurs call Cognac:

# Bisquit







## 27-0 Victory Clinches Division Title

## Vikings Rout Lions in Blizzard

William N. Wallace  
ATLANTA, Nov. 27 (UPI).—The Minnesota Vikings routed the Detroit Lions 27-0 in a blizzard at Tiger Stadium.

The Vikings, who have won three games in a row, were undefeated in the division. The Lions, who have lost three games in a row, were eliminated from contention for the division title.

The Vikings' victory was aided by a blizzard that hit the stadium during the game. The Lions' offense was completely shut out, and the Vikings' defense was dominant.

The Vikings' victory clinched the division title for them.

Marshall, who has a 14-1 record for the Vikings, made a blind pass to a receiver who was open. The receiver caught the pass and ran for a touchdown.

The Vikings' defense was led by linebacker Carl Eller, who had a sack and a forced fumble. The Lions' offense was completely shut out, and the Vikings' defense was dominant.

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Another interception of a Landry pass, by Lennie Warlick, led to a touchdown. The Vikings' defense was dominant, and the Lions' offense was completely shut out.

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backers can't cut. All they can do is run straight ahead and that's no good because eventually they're going to run into somebody.

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## Top-Rated Texas Rolls Over Texas A&amp;M, 49-12

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Top-rated Texas rolled over Texas A&M 49-12 in a football game.

The Longhorns, who were ranked No. 1 in the nation, dominated the game. Texas A&M, ranked No. 2, was completely outplayed.

The Longhorns' victory was aided by a blizzard that hit the stadium during the game.

The Texas offense was led by quarterback Steve Watson, who had a touchdown and a passing touchdown. Texas A&M's offense was completely shut out.

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## A Man With Problems Seeks Foes

By Mark Asher  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UPI).—Sam Jones, a basketball player, is looking for a new team.

Sam Jones is a basketball player who is looking for a new team.

## Rangers Have More to Be Thankful For

NEW YORK, Nov. 27 (AP).—New York Rangers goalie Ed Giacomin got a Thanksgiving bonus of \$100 for a shutout last night as the Rangers defeated the Boston Bruins.

The Rangers' victory was aided by a blizzard that hit the stadium during the game.

## Knicks Win 17 in Row, Tie Record

By Thomas Rogers  
ATLANTA, Nov. 27 (NYT).—Buoyed by their finest individual quarter of the season, the New York Knicks clinched their 17th consecutive victory last night, tying a 24-year-old record as they demolished the Atlanta Hawks.

The Knicks' victory was aided by a blizzard that hit the stadium during the game.

## 3-5-1 Team Plays a 1-8 Team, and Many Still Care

By Neil Amdur  
T. POINT, N.Y., Nov. 27 (UPI).—The letter on speech Tom...

The letter on speech Tom... and contained a diagram of...

The letter on speech Tom... and contained a diagram of...

The letter on speech Tom... and contained a diagram of...

and this season is no exception despite the disappointing records of the teams. Army's non-let-let mark is 3-5-1; Navy is 1-8.

"I think it's important for our kids to realize the impact of this game," Cahill said, reaching into his file for another letter. "I've heard people say, 'Oh, the Army-Navy game just isn't the same anymore.' Well, these people don't see the letter."

"We've got Black Snipers T-shirts and painted them with gold numbers. And we got fatigue pants and painted them gold, too."

"I know I must sound dumb to you smart guys. And I know an EM (enlisted man) has no right to ask an officer what to do. But well, everybody said you're the best guy in the world so I could try to really beat the hell out of Navy. All the guys will be listening."

## But Something's Missing

By Bob Addie  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 27 (UPI).—Maj. Don Wells, U.S. Army, woke up here the other morning to find his typewriter missing.

He checked the typewriter square, where the Naval Academy brigade annually displays its creative talent in preparation for the Army-Navy football game by fashioning floats, airplanes, banners and all sorts of printed suggestions and exhortations to "beat Army."

There was the major's car on display near the statue of Tecumseh. The wheels were missing and the doors were shut tightly. Signs covered the windshield, the rear-view window and the side windows with the same theme: "Beat Army."

More embarrassing to Maj. Wells was his discovery that his uniform was missing and was being displayed under glass in the museum. The major has had to walk around in his fatigues and when his duties take him to Bancroft Hall, the highest mess hall and dormitory, he notes with a grin that the company commanders, gathered in formation, regard themselves as most unimpaired.

## Sweden Outlaws Pro Boxing

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 27 (Reuters).—Sweden, the last European country to produce a world heavyweight champion, has outlawed professional boxing, starting Jan. 1.

The ban was approved by both houses of parliament yesterday, following a 75-25 vote in favor of the move in the upper house. The lower house accepted the bill last night by 131 to 39 votes.

Ingemar Johansson, who won the heavyweight title in 1949, was a Swedish boxer who was a world champion.

Ingemar Johansson, who won the heavyweight title in 1949, was a Swedish boxer who was a world champion.

## What Makes an Automobile Racing Driver Run?

"Being able to control fear is an exciting experience."

Sam Posey has enjoyed success in virtually every area of road racing from Formula Vee to Group 7.

By Sam Posey  
NEW YORK (NYT).—I race cars because of control and victory.

Control—the sheer joy of hurling a 200-mph racing car through a steep downhill turn the way the wind passing in a blur, the car at the very limit of its edge.

Let's make a casino. LESBADIN. RESTAURANT BAR.

TOYOTA LARKET. 1969 Toyota Larket. 1969 Toyota Larket.

MOBILE SHIPPING AGENCY "ASA". 1969 Toyota Larket. 1969 Toyota Larket.

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